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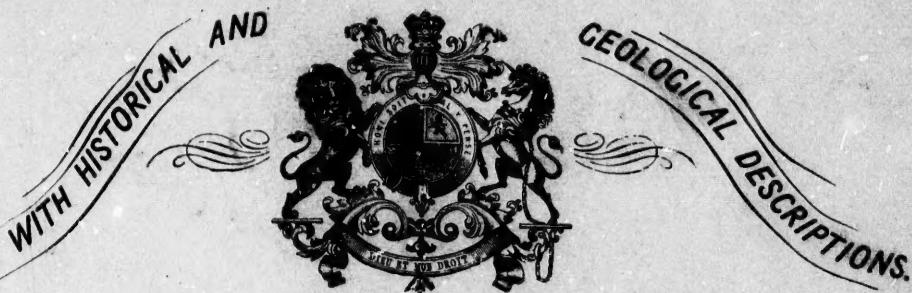
ATLAS

OF THE

MARITIME PROVINCES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.



Drawn on the Rectangular Polyconic Projection, from Official Plans and Actual Surveys,

BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF,

FREDERICK B. ROE, Topographical Engineer.

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1879.

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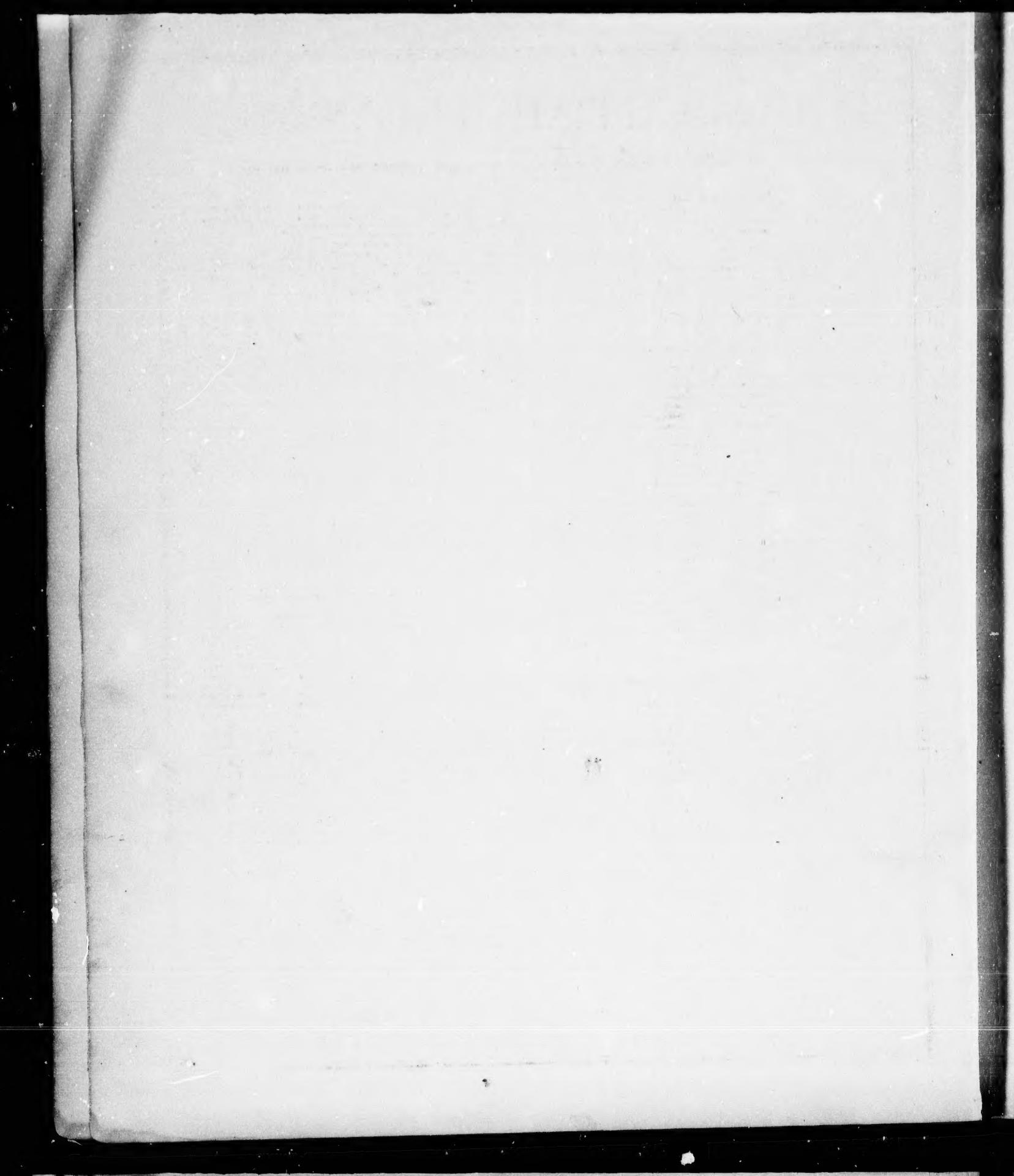
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THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

By DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Author of Histories of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick extends from Lat. $42^{\circ} 5'$, to $48^{\circ} 40'$. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about two hundred and thirty miles; breadth, one hundred and ninety miles. Its area is about 27,322 square miles. It has a coast line little short of 500 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bay of Chaleurs and Lower Canada, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia, on the south by the Bay of Fundy, and on the west by the State of Maine. The space to which this paper must be confined, prevents an extended historical sketch of the province, or any lengthened description of it. New Brunswick is too little known, and therefore not appreciated in regard to its capabilities for agriculture, as well as the beauty of its scenery. The surface of the country is diversified with hill and dale, mountain and valley, picturesque lakes and noble rivers. The history of this Province is blended with that of Nova Scotia till the year 1784, when a separation took place. For 250 years—from the time that Jacques Cartier made his first voyage to the new world and entered the Bay of Chaleurs, till 1784, New Brunswick formed part of the Province of Acadie, or the British Province of Nova Scotia. In 1639 French settlements were made on the Bay of Chaleurs, and in 1672 on the river Miramichi, and on other parts of the eastern coast. We may here state that the Miramichi is one of the largest rivers in the Province, its total length being about 220 miles, and the entrance about nine miles in width. The principal towns on the river are Nelson, Newcastle, Douglas and Chatham. In 1783 a large number of loyalists settled in the Province, enduring hardships incident to settlement in a new country, of which their descendants can form but an inadequate conception. On New Brunswick being separated from Nova Scotia it prospered greatly. Under Thomas Carleton, the first governor, whose administration lasted for nearly twenty years, a regular government was established. On the return of the first governor to England, the administration of the government was committed to officers styled Presidents. The duty imposed by the British Parliament on Baltic timber in 1809, whilst that imported from the Colonies was admitted free, imparted a great stimulus to the lumbering business of the Province.

The conflagration in Miramichi in 1825 was unexampled in its extent and destructiveness. It covered an area of 6,000 square miles—about 500 lives were lost and much property destroyed. Twelve years later the city of St. John was subjected to a destructive fire by which 125 houses, and property to the value of a million dollars were destroyed. These calamities by fire were almost eclipsed by the fire to which that flourishing city was subjected in 1877. But it is now being rebuilt with an energy and enterprise which will soon efface all external evidence of the severity of the disaster.

The boundary between the State of Maine and the Province was long disputed, but the Ashburton treaty of 1842 settled the question. The disputed territory consisted of about 12,000 square miles, or 7,700,000 acres. Maine received 4,500,000 acres, and New Brunswick 3,200,000. The Constitution of the Province was, previous to confederation, like that of the sister Provinces—embracing a Governor, Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

The Province is divided into fifteen Counties, the names of which, and population, with the capitals, are exhibited in the following table, taken from the census of 1871:—

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	COUNTY TOWNS.
Albert	10,672	Hopewell.
Carleton	19,938	Woodstock.
Charlotte	25,822	St. Andrews.
Gloucester	18,110	Bathurst.
Kent	19,101	Richibucto.
Kings	24,953	Hampton.
Madawaska		Edmonton.
Northumberland	20,116	Newcastle.
Queens	13,847	Gagetown.
Retigouche	5,575	Dalhousie.
St. John	52,303	St. John.
Sunbury	6,825	Oromocto.
Victoria	11,641	Grand Falls.
Westmorland	29,335	Dorchester.
York	27,140	Fredericton.
Total	285,373

The various religious denominations were at the last census as follows:

Church of England	45,481
Church of Rome	96,016
Church of Scotland	9,530
Presbyterians	29,322
Baptists	70,597
Wesleyan Methodists	26,212
Other Methodists	3,523
Congregationalists	1,103
Other denominations	3,149
Of no religion	1,31
No creed stated	392
Jews	48
Total	285,594

The metropolis of New Brunswick is St. John—a city admirably situated for commercial purposes, and the business portion of which, as we have already stated, is now in full after the destructive fire by which it was reduced to ashes. St. John is distinguished for its manufacturing enterprise, and has given indications of rapid extension. The dutiable goods imported into New Brunswick last year (1877) amounted in value to \$5,074,167; free goods, \$1,852,731—the total imports being estimated at \$6,926,896. The total duty collected in the Province in that year was \$1,091,018. The imports from Great Britain were valued at \$3,305,371; the United States, \$3,301,989. Thus the quantity from Britain and the States is nearly equal. The amount of duty collected on British goods was \$565,904; on States goods, \$382,673.

The total exports from New Brunswick last year were valued at \$5,992,775. It is gratifying to notice that from the mines of the Province, \$115,156 worth was exported. Fish to the value of \$416,082 was exported. The exports from the Forest were: *Product*, \$4,456,381; *Not Product*, \$310,027. Very valuable seams of coal are being worked with energy and enterprise, and it may be safely affirmed that the present coal exports of the Province are trifling as compared to what they are destined to become, as the mineral resources of the country become more fully developed. The export of manufactures amounted in all during the last year to \$407,298.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels built in the Province during the past fiscal year:

BUILT AT	NO.	TONS.
Chatham	11	3,158
Dorchester	4	3,759
Hillsboro'	2	617
Sackville	1	420
Shippegan	1	35
St. Andrews	2	1,111
St. John	41	22,731
St. Stephen	1	1,084
Total	63	32,914

The number of ships, old or new, sold to other countries was twelve, with a tonnage of 6,034—valued at \$143,740.

Remarks regarding climate which apply to New Brunswick are equally applicable to Nova Scotia. The peculiarity which is most striking to an immigrant from Britain, is the comparatively great heat in summer and extreme cold in winter, by which our climate is distinguished. The question as to which country is best adapted for agricultural purposes has been often discussed. Britain enjoys the advantage of early springs. There growth is extremely gradual, but after all the season of harvest is not earlier than here. In Britain the operation of ploughing can be carried on during almost the whole winter. The mildness of the season causes a comparatively slight consumption of fuel, but here the farmer as a rule can provide fuel at little cost, while in the old country it consists almost exclusively of coal, which must be purchased at the ordinary market rate. Sheep thrive in the open fields during winter in Britain on turnips and other esculents, and cattle can be turned into the fields early in spring, but to counterbalance these advantages the autumn is shorter than in this country. The climate of Britain is extremely humid, and fine weather during harvest operations is less frequently enjoyed than here. It is supposed by some that the extremely rapid growth in North America renders cereals and esculents less nourishing than in the old country. This appears to be a mistake. Let the finest American wheat and the finest Scotch or English be ground into flour and made into bread, and who will venture to say that the former is in any respect inferior to the latter? Then this country has the great advantage of a virgin soil, much of which requires little manure. It seems a mystery to the writer that the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, who are proprietors, are not in far more comfortable circumstances. In Great Britain few farmers own the farms they occupy. They rent them from the landed proprietors at rates which would be regarded in this country as enormous, paying annually from ten to thirty dollars per acre, yet many of them live like gentlemen, and make money. The remarkable success of farming operations in the old country is mainly attributable to the system of thorough, deep draining to which every farm of value is subjected. The expense is considerable, but the return in increase of quantity and quality of yield makes the operation a profitable one. The government has from time to time granted loans at moderate interest, to be applied in draining, and the proprietors have availed themselves of them, to their own profit and the benefit of their tenants. The adoption of a similar system in the Dominion would tend to a development of its agricultural resources which few estimate.

The resources of New Brunswick are less known than those of Nova Scotia. The agricultural capabilities of the former Province are superior to those of the latter. The extent to which lumbering has been prosecuted has tended to divert attention from the cultivation of the soil, but as timber gets scarce, persons engaged in the trade will naturally direct their energies in an agricultural direction, and thus the Province will be greatly benefited. Sir Howard Douglas, who was Governor of the Province half a century ago, may be said to have done it the same service in the matter of agriculture that John Young did for Nova Scotia, for in 1825 he assembled the members of the Legislature and others at Fredericton, and addressed them on the necessity of extending agriculture, and improving

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

the waste lands. Thus a stimulus was given to the business which resulted in the formation of agricultural societies, through whose instrumentality improved breeds of animals were imported, and superior agricultural implements introduced. Governors who signalize their tenures of office by rendering important service to the countries over which they preside, ought to be held by succeeding generations in respectful and grateful remembrance.

The following is a statement of the annual transactions of the Savings Banks of New Brunswick from 1st July, 1876 to 30th June, 1877:

BANKS.	BALANCE, 1ST JULY, 1876.	DEPOSITS.		TOTAL.	WITH- DRAWALS.	BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1877.
		CASH.	INTEREST ALLOWED.			
Bathurst	\$15,723.25	\$14,422.50	\$1,404.82	\$50,640.66	\$11,277.13	\$39,363.53
Chatham	128,16.49	46,995.00	5,054.74	180,566.23	56,522.14	134,044.00
Dalhousie	118,86.00	39,914.00	4,504.73	161,318.02	51,973.08	109,344.94
Dieppe	7,531.18	1,023.00	1,188.80	9,044.07	5,754.87	4,179.20
Fredrickton	40,437.84	54,000.00	5,917.54	101,145.38	40,229.54	54,915.84
Hillsboro'	1,317.82	7,878.10	0.05	9,309.97	3,868.68	5,441.29
Moncton	13,007.00	100,985.00	87.85	122,927.97	76,756.93	46,171.04
Newcastle	87,139.36	58,752.00	3,570.23	149,670.58	53,076.98	96,593.60
Richibucto	23,368.88	19,404.00	1,175.75	46,479.63	15,604.20	30,875.43
St. Andrews	71,206.04	33,111.00	2,877.88	107,194.92	31,037.83	76,157.07
St. Stephens	1,797.94	—	2.70	1,800.64	1,800.64	—
St. John	614,215.95	314,958.00	24,762.69	953,936.64	304,257.40	649,679.24
Woodstock	38,455.17	68,694.54	1,533.69	108,683.40	65,939.14	42,744.20
Total	\$1,189,427.30	\$768,127.23	\$48,063.58	\$2,005,618.11	\$726,138.36	\$1,279,479.55
N. B.—The above balance is composed of—Savings Banks . . . \$1,277,920.81 " Suspense 1,019.07 " Interest 531.67						
Total						\$1,279,479.55

Included in the amount withdrawn in 1876-77, \$37,400.00 has been transferred to 5 per cent. Dominion Stock, B issue.

The following statement presents a summary view of the schools of New Brunswick for the year ending April 30, 1877:

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, PUPILS, &c.

Summer Term, 1876.—The number of Schools was 1,273—increase, 101; the number of Teachers and Assistants, 1,322—increase, 105; the number of pupils in attendance at the Schools, 52,020—increase, 3,584.

Winter Term, 1877-78.—The number of Schools was 1,213—increase, 79; the number of Teachers and Assistants, 1,252—increase, 65; the number of pupils at School, 51,588—increase, 3,718.

There were 14,370 new pupils in attendance this Term (decrease, 508); 10,066 (increase, 362) of whom were resident in Districts having Schools both Terms, and 4,364 (decrease, 870) resided in Districts having no School the previous Term. These figures indicate that a larger percentage of the pupils attended School both Terms of the past School year than in the previous year.

The number of Districts having Schools in operation in the Summer Term, that were without Schools in the Winter Term, was 219—increase, 19; while the number having Schools in the Winter Term, that were without Schools in the Summer Term, was 158—increase, 5. These figures show that a larger per centage of the Schools were open both School Terms than during the year preceding.

4. The School Year ended April 30, 1877.—The total number of different pupils in attendance at School within the year was 66,390—increase, 3,076.

The following table gives the attendance of pupils from 1861 to 31st October, 1877:

DATE.	WINTER.	SUMMER.	DURING YEAR.	Not reported.
1861	25,618	27,982	—	
1862	26,401	28,630	—	
1863	27,078	28,487	—	
1864	27,171	30,632	—	
1865	27,879	30,496	—	
1866	28,333	30,264	—	
1867	28,725	31,364	—	
1868	28,226	31,988	—	
1869	30,432	33,327	—	
1870	31,487	34,336	—	
1871	32,673	33,981	—	
1872	28,750	39,837	—	
1873	40,405	42,611	—	
1874	44,785	45,561	—	
1875	46,039	48,340	62,349	
1876	47,870	52,020	64,689	
1877	51,588	54,472	67,803	

In the Provincial Normal School there were 94 student-teachers in attendance during the summer session of 1876, 84 of whom received license of some kind at the ensuing September examination. At the opening of the summer session, 1877, 150 student-teachers were enrolled at the Normal School. We are indebted for the above facts to the admirable Report of the able Superintendent of the Schools, Dr. Rand.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is situated between N. Lat. 43° 25', and 46° 0, and W. Long. 61° 0, and 66° 30', and connected with the south-east part of the continent by an isthmus.

of only a few miles in width. It is bounded on the north by the Strait of Northumberland, which divides it from Prince Edward Island, and on the north-east by the Gut of Canso, which interposes between it and the island of Cape Breton; on the south and south-east by the Atlantic ocean, and on the west by the Bay of Fundy; and on the north-west by New Brunswick. Its extreme length, from Cape Canso on the east to Cape St. Mary's on the west, is about 280 miles; its breadth varies from 50 to 100 miles; and it contains a superficies of 15,607 square miles. From this, however, about one-fifth may be deducted for lakes, arms of the sea and rivers, leaving about 8,000,000 acres of land, very large proportion of which is still uncleared, and covered with forests. Along the south-east shore there is a number of noble harbors. The surface is undulating, and there are no mountains much beyond 800 feet above the level of the sea.

Our limits will only admit of a very brief abstract of the history of Nova Scotia. The first attempt at settlement was made by the Baron de Léry, in the year 1518. In the year 1603 Sieur de Monts received a patent from King Henry the Fourth constituting him Lieutenant-General of Acadia. De Monts accordingly fitted up four vessels in which a number of emigrants embarked, who settled finally in Annapolis. In 1613 the French were expelled from Annapolis, and in 1621 King James the first made a grant of extensive Acadian territory to Sir William Alexander. In 1632 peace between Great Britain and France was proclaimed, and by the Treaty of Saint Germain, Acadia and other territory on the continent of America were restored to the French crown. Cromwell afterwards wrested Nova Scotia and adjoining country from France. Britain retained possession of Nova Scotia from the period of Cromwell's expedition in 1654 to 1670. For a considerable period thereafter Nova Scotia was in possession of the French, but subsequently by the Treaty of Utrecht it was permanently ceded to Great Britain.

Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in 1749. Cornwallis arrived on the coast about the middle of June, and such was the energy with which the new settlers worked, that in October they had 300 houses roofed and made habitable. In 1755 it was resolved to remove the Acadians from the Province. This was done in a manner which was positively cruel, and which cannot be justified.

In 1758 Louisburg was taken by the English, General Wolfe displaying talents in the conduct of the siege which attracted the attention of Europe. The news of the capture of this important fortress was hailed with unbounded satisfaction in Halifax. After the war between America and Great Britain, thousands emigrated from the former country to Nova Scotia, and what is now New Brunswick. In the year 1818 a stimulus was given to agriculture in the Province by the publication of a series of letters by John Young, a gentleman of ability and force of character, and who was the originator of the present agricultural societies of the Province, and who wrote under the name of "Agricola." Mr. Young died in 1837 in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

The late Joseph Howe became celebrated in the annals of the Province by an article which he published in 1835, attacking the Magistrates of Halifax, which letter formed the ground of an action, in which Mr. Howe conducted his own defence to a triumphant issue. An agitation took place in the province in 1840 which led to the concession of responsible government. In 1846 was passed the Educational Act, which on the whole has worked well, and has been of inestimable benefit to the Province. Of the steps taken to effect the confederation of the Provinces our limits will not permit us to write. The Confederation Bill was passed in the British Parliament on the 29th of March, 1867, becoming on the first of July of the same year the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

Nova Scotia is divided into nineteen counties. The last census was taken in 1871. The population of the Province, including Cape Breton, in 1861, was 330,857; when taken in 1871 it was 387,800, showing an increase in ten years of 56,943. The sexes are well balanced in the Province, the number of males being in 1871—193,792, and of females 194,008, showing a balance of only 216 in the entire Province in favor of the latter.

The following table shows the census in 1861 and 1871 respectively, as to the leading religious denominations in the Province:

DENOMINATION.	1861.	1871.
Baptists	55,336	73,430
Roman Catholics	86,281	103,001
Church of England	47,744	55,124
Methodists	34,055	35,683
Presbyterians	88,579	103,539
Congregationalists	2,183	2,538

The following table shows the origin of the bulk of the people of the Province:

English	113,520
Scotch	130,741
Irish	62,851
French	32,833
German	31,942

Nova Scotia is famous for the extent of its coal fields. The coal deposits have not been sufficiently explored to justify a positive statement as to the quantity in the Province, including Cape Breton. It is, however, very large. The Sydney coal field—the most extensive in the Province—extends from Mira Bay on the east to Cape Dauphin on the west, a distance of 31 miles; a tract of country occupying about 200 square miles. The greatest quantity of coal which has been excavated and sold in Nova Scotia in any one year was in 1873, when it reached 1,057,467 tons. The quantity of output during the past year—1877—according to official returns, was 757,496 tons. Of Gypsum we may remark that the quantity during 1877 was 107,506 tons, the greatest quantity hitherto sold in any one year being 120,603 in 1873. Our limits will not permit any more extended remarks on coal, and we now proceed to treat briefly of gold.

Strait of the north-west by the length, about 280 miles of coast line, and a very small sea.

Nova Scotia in the year 1877 was Henry the second who settled this, and in memory to Sir John A. Macdonald, who was president of the Canadian Government from 1872 to 1878.

The French, to Great

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The news satisfaction stands eminence. Brunswick. By the public and force of cities of the dying in

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Province:

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The greatest quantity of gold produced in Nova Scotia was in 1867, when it reached 27,314 ounces. Last year (1877) the yield was 16,882 ounces. The writer visited the mines at Sherbrooke lately, and was agreeably surprised at the activity displayed. Mr. Poole, the Inspector of Mines, in his admirable report for the past year says that the districts of Sherbrooke, Oldham and Caribou "have yielded exceptionally well, the total produce of the year showing an increase of 40 per cent." It is a fact that the yield of gold for every ton of quartz in this Province is larger than in Australia, to which, in this particular, distance has lent enchantment. The business of gold-mining in the Province is settling down into regular and systematic work, which, in a few years will be conducted on a much larger scale, and with profit to those engaged in it.

The quantity of iron ore excavated in 1877 is estimated by Mr. Poole at 18,603 tons, being about 3,000 tons more than the product of any previous year—the increase being attributable to the extra demand at the London-derry iron works. The metal produced was about 10,000 tons. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the importance, in a Provincial point of view, of the extensive experiment now making at Londonderry. Most heartily do we wish the steel company of Canada that measure of success which their enterprise deserves.

The value of the dutiable goods imported into Nova Scotia during the fiscal year 1877 was \$5,719,850; free goods, \$3,199,642; duty collected, \$1,298,436. The total exports of the same year were valued at \$7,812,041.

The number of vessels built in Nova Scotia during 1877 was 234; tonnage, 50,530. The number of ships, old and new, sold in 1877 to other countries was 47, tonnage, 17,536; value, \$438,811.

The present most important industry of Nova Scotia is the fisheries. This appears from the official return for the past year of the relative value of the exports of the Province. Fisheries, \$4,157,193; forest, \$1,000,209; the mine, \$389,122. More than one-half of the exports in fish goes to the British and Spanish West Indies, the next best customers being the United States. According to a return before us we give the number of men, vessels and boats employed respectively at the last census, in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:

PROVINCES,	NO. VESSELS.	NO. MEN.	NO. BOATS.	NO. MEN.
Ontario	20	73	1,154	2,307
Quebec	110	801	4,271	6,929
New Brunswick	139	537	3,003	4,776
Nova Scotia	710	5,469	7,941	11,855
Total	979	6,880	16,359	25,867

Manufactures are only prosecuted in the Province to a very limited extent, bearing in no leading department a favorable comparison with the resources available, if the manufacture of boots and shoes be excepted.

On the meteorology of the Province Mr. F. Allison has recently published an interesting article, full of valuable information. We have a larger precipitation in Nova Scotia than in many of the other Provinces. We give the concluding words of his paper, which appears in the proceedings of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science: "Our large precipitation would be troublesome did it come in smaller quantities on many days; but this is not so, and we enjoy the further advantage of having a great number of fair days. Thus Toronto, with an average fall of only 35.5 inches, scores but 186 fair days, while Halifax, with 53 inches rain and melted snow, has still an average of 204 days completely dry. Again, to show how free this Province is from the light, drizzling rains common in many other parts of the north temperate zone, the average rain fall of the London district for 60 years is about 24.5 inches—less than half of our total precipitation, while the number of wholly dry days is very much the same in any year."

We now present a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank of Nova Scotia, from 1876 to 1877, and have inserted similar statements relating to the same year in the articles on New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The facts embodied in these returns are official, and consequently their accuracy may be depended on:

SAVINGS BANK STATEMENT
Of the Annual Transactions of the Government Savings Bank in NOVA SCOTIA, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877.

BANKS.	BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1876.	DEPOSITS.		TOTAL.	WITH- DRAWALS,	BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1877.
		CASH.	INTEREST ALLOWED.			
Acadia Mines .	\$1,557.2	\$4,344.00	\$1,388.5	\$6,040.76	710.30	5,330.46
Amherst .	13,205.17	46,788.00	67,2.01	60,867.41	37,493.43	33,392.88
Antigonish .	2,106.47	3,775.99	99.54	5,542.00	3,124.74	2,417.26
Annapolis .	19,291.48	33,710.65	785.42	53,790.55	2,809.42	22,587.08
Arichat .	61,944.93	52,645.00	2,809.1	117,480.05	34,270.46	83,216.59
Baddeck .	13,740.40	22,111.98	406.39	30,354.81	25,418.69	10,166.44
Bridgewater .	1,530.04	4,844.00	76.03	6,450.16	3,081.33	2,708.83
Dighy .	13,435.36	55,482.00	849.34	69,766.70	48,724.15	21,042.55
Guy'sboro' .	22,860.83	19,056.10	925.67	42,842.60	21,107.07	21,734.42
Halifax .	1,136,724.63	786,885.49	48,014.92	1,971,625.00	722,348.92	1,240,761.42
Kentville .	7,286.07	25,299.07	439.97	33,025.11	20,692.30	12,332.81
Little Passage Bay .	6,363.24	3,933.47	235.99	10,522.70	7,500.66	3,022.04
Livewood .	22,472.30	33,601.00	601.33	57,034.60	29,572.90	27,461.79
Lunenburg .	19,655.53	15,727.00	867.80	36,580.33	14,322.99	22,257.34
Maitland .	1,301.00	7,310.00	51.55	3,753.34	1,679.75	2,075.59
Parrsboro' .	5,931.08	10,331.00	399.93	15,409.00	6,500.90	8,962.11
Pictou .	14,810.01	7,246.00	394.74	22,059.75	7,582.17	15,077.58
Port Hood .	15,030.52	10,125.00	600.00	25,702.04	8,822.06	16,939.68
Shelburne .	16,772.22	18,701.00	726.62	35,402.84	15,255.93	20,738.31
Sherbrooke .	3,811.35	8,316.00	265.86	12,410.21	4,433.43	7,796.02
Sydney .	42,084.95	27,187.31	1,719.29	71,880.54	2,081.42	45,306.33
Turop .	30,221.80	91,733.70	1,037.08	129,592.64	84,500.00	44,993.04
Weymouth .	10,130.12	25,042.00	410.98	39,492.10	31,541.00	7,951.10
Windsor .	135,740.37	168,442.00	6,345.59	310,727.96	97,210.93	213,508.03
Yarmouth .	47,621.55	86,386.00	1,924.34	135,931.89	81,745.20	54,186.69
Total .	\$1,072,038.51	\$1,507,305.85	\$72,261.22	3,311,605.58	1,366,311.00	1,945,294.58

N. B.—The above balance is composed of Savings Banks \$1,040,343.09
" Suspense 3,436.89
" Interest, 1,524.60

Total \$1,045,294.58

Included in the amount withdrawn in 1876-77, \$120,400.00, has been transferred to 5 per cent., Dominion Stock, B issue.

Our limits will not admit of an extended account of the school system of Nova Scotia. We here present a few official figures which will be deemed of interest:

The number of School Sections in Nova Scotia in 1877 was 1,770, being an increase of 16 on the return of the previous year.

The number of Public Schools in operation during the winter term of 1877 was 1,731, being an increase of 187 on the previous year.

The pupils registered in the winter term of 1877 were 80,788, being an increase on 1876 of 3,195. The total pupils of 1877 were 100,710, being an increase on the previous year of 6,548.

The number of pupils present at the public schools on an average for the time in session—winter term—1877, was 46,300, being an increase on the previous year of 1,794.

The total number of teachers employed in 1877—summer term—was 1,256, being an increase of 51 on the previous year. The number of licensed teachers and assistants employed in 1877 was 1,829—winter term.

The total sum received direct from Government was \$147,574 in 1877. From Trustees, \$285,601.

The number of school-houses built during 1877 was 76. In course of erection Oct. 31st, 1877, 58.

The total educational expenditure of Nova Scotia is as follows:

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.	EXPENSES.
Public Schools	\$610,158 36
Normal and Model Schools	10,162 30
Special Academies	11,386 00
Colleges	49,427 70
Total, 1877	\$681,134 36
Total, 1876	\$717,274 58
Decrease	\$36,140 22

The total number of students enrolled in 1877 in the Normal School, Truro, was 140, of whom 43 attended the whole session.

The sources to meet the expenditure are Legislative grants, assessment on Counties by law, and amounts raised within the school sections by vote of rate-payers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island is situated on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies 46° and 47° 7' north latitude, and 62° 27' longitude west from Greenwich. As viewed from the north-east, it presents the form of a crescent. Its length, through the centre of the Island, is about 140 miles; and its breadth, in the widest part, which is from Beacon Point to East Point, towards its eastern extremity, thirty-four miles. It is separated from Nova Scotia by the Strait of Northumberland, which is only nine miles broad between Cape Traverse and Cape Tortoise. From the Island of Cape Breton it is distant twenty-seven miles, and from the nearest point of Newfoundland 125 miles.

The Island was discovered by the celebrated navigator, Cabot, who named it St. John, as indicative of the day of its discovery. Like Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Island was under French sway for a considerable period. In 1752 its population was only about 1,400. When the expulsion of the Acadians took place in 1755 a number of them removed to Prince Edward Island.

In 1764, the year after the Island had been ceded to Great Britain, by the Treaty of Fontainebleau, Captain Holland was appointed to survey the Island. He reported at that time the number of inhabitants as few, and the houses as in a dilapidated condition. The surveyor presented a very favorable report of the soil and climate of the Island.

In 1763 the Earl of Egmont proposed to settle the Island on a principle by which he was to be Lord Paramount. The Board of Trade, however, opposed the movement as not in harmony with the principles of colonization already adopted, and it consequently received no encouragement. But an equally absurd method of disposing of the Island was adopted and carried out—the Island being sub-divided and allotted to persons who were supposed to have claims on the government on the ground of military or other services. The lots were disposed of by ballot on a given day. In 1770 Captain Walter Patterson was appointed Governor of the Island. During the ten years which succeeded the granting of the lots very little was done by the proprietors for the permanent settlement of the Island. Complaints having been made by the people against Governor Patterson, he was recalled in 1786, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Fanning.

In 1794 Prince Edward—afterwards Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria—arrived in Halifax. Although the Duke never visited the Island, he took a deep interest in its prosperity, and it was in grateful recognition of such efforts that the name of the Island was changed from that of Saint John to that of Prince Edward. The history of the Island from this period is very much the history of the land question, into which we cannot enter in this article. Suffice it to say that the question has been brought to a conclusion by the appointment of a recent Commission, by which the value of land has been determined, and the proprietors are compelled to dispose of it to tenants wishing to purchase at the prices fixed. Lord Durham, the most eminent and useful Governor-General who ever ruled in Canada, wrote a dispatch to Lord Glenelg in 1836, setting forth the most enlightened views of the land question, which dispatch was not published

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

at the time, and of which the people of the Island remained, in ignorance till it was found by the writer in the archives of the Island, three years ago, and published. Had it been made public at the time it was written, it would have saved the Island forty years of contention about the land. In 1834 the Colonial Building was commenced, and in 1846 a geological survey of the Island was made. But, paradoxical as it may seem, it is still uncertain whether coal exists on the Island. The want of interest on this subject may be partly due to the circumstance of the coal mines of Pictou being so near, from which an ample supply can at all times be procured at comparatively trifling expense.

Under the Governorship of Sir Donald Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, there was an agitation for responsible government in the Island, but it was not fully introduced till 1851, under Governor Bannerman's administration. The Prince of Wales visited the Island in 1860, and was greeted everywhere with demonstrations of joy. On the first of July, 1873, Prince Edward Island became one of the confederated Provinces.

When a census was taken by order of Governor Fanning in 1798, the total population was only 4,372. It is now about 100,000. Since 1861 it has increased about 20,000.

The Trade and Navigation returns of the Dominion most recently published, come down to the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1877, but we are able to present the returns during the years 1876 and 1877, ending on the 31st of December, respectively, as to the products exported from the Island—thus giving information six months later for the last year than the official return published—for which we are indebted to the *Daily Examiner*, published in Charlottetown:

PRODUCTS.	1876	1877
The Fisheries	\$176,465	\$364,162
The Forest	72,390	60,339
Animals and their produce	86,645	102,737
Agricultural products	1,057,821	1,090,539
Manufactures	11,683	11,521
Ships sold to other countries	469,030	306,860
Miscellaneous	832	—
Goods not produced of Dominion	10,028	9,799
Total	\$1,884,894	\$1,459,977

OATS, POTATOES AND EGGS EXPORTED. 1876-77.				
1876		1877		
EXPORTS.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Oats (bushels)	1,980,122	\$847,963	1,558,872	\$691,199
Potatoes "	739,308	191,376	1,057,906	384,017
Eggs (dozens)	384,852	35,482	425,573	59,115

These figures convey an idea of the agricultural resources of this very fertile Island.

Abstract of the value of goods entered for consumption in the Province of Prince Edward Island during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1877:

COUNTRIES.	DUTIABLE G'D'S	FREE GOODS.	TOTAL.
Great Britain	\$735,032	\$112,314	\$847,346
United States	294,182	157,925	452,107
France	261	133	394
Spain	234	—	234
British West Indies	52,367	302	52,669
Newfoundland	2,259	18,217	20,476
Holland	17	—	17
St. Pierre et Miquelon	346	269	615
Spanish West Indies	7,020	—	7,020
Total	\$1,091,718	\$289,160	\$1,380,878

The religious denominations in the Province, according to the census of 1871, are as follows:

Church of England	7,220
Church of Rome	40,765
Presbyterians	29,579
Wesleyan Methodists	8,361
Baptists	4,371
Bible Christians	2,709
Other Protestants	1,008
Quakers	8
Total	94,021

The Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1876-1877, contains interesting matter regarding the railway. The gross receipts during that year amounted to the sum of \$130,664, being an increase over the previous year of \$12,663. The number of passengers carried in 1877 was 93,478, being about the same as in the previous year. The number of tons of freight carried in 1877 was 41,039, as against 28,358 tons in 1876.

Gross receipts, 1876, \$118,060; 1877, \$130,664. Thus the receipts of the past year are much larger than those of the previous.

The following statement, which has been supplied by Mr. McKechnie, the Superintendent, shows a portion of the freight earnings of 1877 as compared with those of 1876:

FREIGHT.	1876	1877
Oats	\$9,320	\$14,178
Potatoes and Roots	339	7,470
Live Stock	571	1,005
Eggs	587	745
Merchandise	17,754	20,053
Total	\$27,071	\$43,451

The following official statement as to the transactions of the Savings Bank will prove interesting:

SAVINGS BANKS.					
Statement of the Annual Transactions of the Government Savings Banks in Prince Edward Island, from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1877.					
YEAR.	BALANCES, 1ST JULY,	DEPOSITS.			BALANCES, 30TH JUNE,
		CASH	INTEREST ALLOWED	TOTAL	
1873-74	\$249,941.40	\$190,115.57	\$14,032.20	\$454,089.17	\$117,236.32
1874-75	1874	316,852.85	361,339.00	13,546.01	711,737.86
1875-76	1875	346,530.56	311,949.00	12,390.18	570,779.74
1876-77	1876	305,269.67	462,679.39	14,070.39	782,919.45
Four years ended June 30, 1877	\$1,238,594.48	\$1,226,082.90	\$54,848.78	2,519,526.22	1,129,358.03
					1,390,167.59

N. B.—Included in the amount withdrawn in 1876-77, is \$33,900, transferred to Dominion Stock, 5 per cent. B issue.

Geology of the Maritime Provinces,

BY JAMES FOWLER, M. A.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The geological structure and geographical features of the Maritime Provinces, especially New Brunswick, have been largely moulded by the north-east trend of the coast line, and the elevated ranges of eastern America. The mountain ranges of the Appalachians extending from Georgia to Gaspe—the course of the St. Lawrence from Lake Erie to the Gulf—the line of the Laurentide Hills north of the St. Lawrence stretching to Labrador—the Atlantic coast of Maine—the parallel coasts of the Bay of Fundy, and the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, are examples of a parallelism which may be traced in the general outline of the leading formations and in many details of structure. Great difficulty however is experienced in ascertaining the limits of the different formations, especially in the northern portion of the Province, owing to the unsettled condition of the country,—very much of it being yet covered with forests. Another difficulty is met with in the south-western districts arising from the disturbed condition of the strata, and the sweeping away of the later formations from large areas, leaving only small fragments or outliers in the hollows, or sometimes on the summits of the hills of the older strata, thus furnishing interesting questions for the local geologist to solve, and rendering any general description, such as our limits will alone allow, comparatively unsatisfactory or even misleading.

The Geological Formations recognized in New Brunswick are the following:—

Mesozoic,	Triassic, or New Red Sandstone;
	Carboniferous, or Coal Measures;
	Devonian, or Old Red Sandstone;
	Upper Silurian,
	Lower Silurian,
	Huronian, or Cambrian.
Eozoic,	Laurentian.

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The largest and best defined area of the Laurentian series of rocks is that which occurs in the neighborhood of the city of St. John, occupying, according to the reports of Messrs. Matthew & Bailey, (Rep. 1865, page 16 sq. Rep. 1870-71, pages 28-75), a belt of country about forty miles in length, and from two to eight in width, lying roughly parallel to the general course of the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and passing on the north of the city through the Parish of Portland. The river St. John cuts across it and furnishes good sections for examination.

When descending the river, the northern and oldest edge of the belt comes into view on the west side, near the boundary line between the counties of St. John and King's, where it rises from beneath a very limited area of the Lower Carboniferous which covers it to the north. From this point, the line of junction between it and the later formations stretches away in a south-west direction to Lepreau Harbor in the county of Charlotte, beyond which no well defined limit can be traced. On the east side of the river, the boundary is much obscured by overlying patches of Lower Carboniferous rocks, and by passing beneath the waters of Kennebecasis Bay, but it is visible on Kennebecasis Island, and Long Island, beyond which it reappears at Salmon Creek and can be traced by occasional outcrops along the Railway, to and beyond Hammond River. The ridge dividing the latter river from the Kennebecasis belongs to the Laurentian series, which reappears in a few detached hills as far east as Campbell's or De Forest Lake in the Parish of Sussex.

Following down the course of the river, we pass on the western side, rugged hills of fine-grained granite and gneiss, varying in color from gray to red where the orthoclase feldspar is abundant, and exhibiting green shades where hornblende predominates, occasionally relieved by masses of limestones, till we reach a line of fault on the shore of the Narrows on the north side of Mosquito Cove, where the gneiss is cut off by a ridge of gray limestones. Below this line, precipitous bluffs, retiring at intervals into rocky coves, present a succession of crystalline rocks, mainly limestones, with some quartzites, till another fault is met with just north of Spar Cove above Indian Town. From this point to the Suspension Bridge the rock is principally gneiss, interstratified by a few beds of limestone.

The exact limits of the Laurentian area, on both its eastern and western extremities are exceedingly difficult to fix, as the strata are very much folded and contorted, and are concealed beneath beds of glacial detritus. On its western extremity, the hollows are sometimes filled with fragments of Devonian and other rocks.

A few other limited areas occur, as at L'Etang Peninsula, in the County of Charlotte, at the entrance to Bellisle Bay, and on the line of the European and North American Railway between Nepisiguit Station and Eagle Rock. A small area between Waweg and Digdegnash is assigned to this formation.

A small area of crystalline rocks of Laurentian aspect forms two or three parallel ridges in the central portion of Albert County, near Elgin, Proser Brook, and Caledonia Mountain, but its age and limits are yet undetermined.

The most important minerals in the Laurentian district are limestones and graphite. The former is extensively quarried for lime; but the latter, though occurring in several localities, is too impure to be of much economic value at present.

The general character of the region covered by the Laurentian rocks may be described as rugged and broken, rising into abrupt and naked hills, separated by deep valleys often containing bogs or lakes. Where the rivers cut across the strata, the banks are often precipitous, and furnish imposing views of overhanging cliffs and beetling crags. Glacial drift has filled up many of the hollows and covered over low and level areas, where forest vegetation flourishes and the agriculturist can find a fertile soil.

HURONIAN.

The next series of rocks succeeding the Laurentian and composed for the most part of crystalline masses, is the Huronian, the equivalent of the Cambrian of Britain. Several areas of this formation are represented on the map, some of which can only be regarded as provisional. Other areas will doubtless be discovered in the unexplored regions of the Province. The best known, though a very limited area, consists of a narrow belt stretching away north-east from the Suspension Bridge over the St. John River, through Portland and along the hills on the north side of the Marsh Valley near Lily Lake, till it is lost beneath the marsh. Beyond this depression it reappears in a great anticlinal ridge extending from the Coldbrook Iron Works, along the northern shore of Loch Lomond and onwards through Barnesville to the bluffs of Hammond River near the village of Upham. On the north it is bounded by the Laurentian and Lower Carboniferous formations, beneath the latter of which it finally disappears. Mr. Matthew calculates the thickness of the strata near Coldbrook Iron Works to be 5,000 feet. The most extensive development of the Huronian occupies a large part of the Counties of St. John and Albert, and the Parishes of Hammond and Waterford in King's. A slender prolongation of this area may be traced along the coast to the westward of St. John, through Carleton and Pisarino as far as Musquash Harbor. At this locality the strata are composed of hard green epidote subcrystalline schists with some dark green serpentine. (Matthew & Bailey, Rep. 1865, and 1870-71). Within the city of St. John this belt is contracted to a narrow limit of about 1,000 feet, exposed on the shore of Courtney Bay, between Shefford and Britain streets. Across the bay it reappears at Race Horse Point, south of the almanhouse, and drops out from beneath the overlying masses of clay and gravel at several points eastward on the road to Loch Lomond. It is overlaid in Mispeck Valley by the Devonian, but pierces the latter deposits south of the valley at Bill's Lake. A thin band also lines the coast from Cape Spencer to Emerson's Creek. From the eastern border of the Mispeck district, the Huronian stretches away north-east in the rear of Quaco, beyond which it rapidly widens. At Melvin's Beach, about seven miles east of Quaco, it comes down to the shore of the Bay of Fundy, and extends in an almost unbroken line of cliffs to Point Wolf in the County of Albert. Some fragments of Carboniferous break the line of continuity at Goose Creek and Martin's Head. At Point Wolf, the Huronian retires from the coast, but continues in a straight course in a line of rugged ridges to Shepody Mountain. On the north and east this formation is bounded by the Silurian of St. John and the great Carboniferous area which covers the eastern portion of the Province.

Metamorphic rocks of various characters, comprising altered sandstone, con-

glomerates, slates, granitic and gneissoid rocks, constitute the principal part of the formation. The strata are much contorted and thrown up into folds and ridges, imparting an exceedingly rugged and wild aspect to the landscape. Numerous streams cut across the strike of the strata, and have formed deep defiles through which they wind their way to the Bay of Fundy. Lofty cliffs and broken ridges of forbidding aspect frown along the coast and fairly represent the character of the interior. Much of the country is yet unsettled, being unfit for agricultural purposes, but expanses of well-wooded, fertile soil also occur, and several rich agricultural settlements are scattered over the region. Beds of hematite exist in the vicinity of West Beach and Black River, and indications of the presence of iron ores are frequent.

Copper ores have been found upon the Bay shore, and mines were once opened at several points between Great Salmon River and Martin's Head.

Another long belt of rocks marked Huronian on the map, though of doubtful age, lies along the northern side of the Laurentian. In the geological reports of Messrs. Bailey and Matthew it is very fully described under the name of the Kingston Group. Eastward of the St. John River, it runs through the peninsula of Kingston, north of the Kennebecasis Bay and River, as far as Norton Station, where it sinks beneath the Carboniferous. Westward it extends into the County of Charlotte, occupying a large portion of the coast between Lepreau Harbor and Beaver Harbor. The strata seem to rest in a synclinal fold, whose axis passes through the middle of the Kingston Peninsula in a north-east and south-west direction. In a section taken along the shore of Land's End by Messrs. Bailey and Matthew (Rep. 1870-71, page 121), dioritic, chloritic and hornblendic schist were found in connection with mica-slate, gneiss, grit, and other crystalline rocks.

Another ill-defined area of Huronian has been detected in the district between the Long Reach and the northern border of King's County. Two or three other doubtful outliers also occur in Charlotte. The eastern side of Grand Manan presents some fine cliffs of the same formation. These districts exhibit the same physical and agricultural character as that described above.

LOWER SILURIAN.

The Huronian is succeeded at St. John by the oldest member of the Silurian identified in America, having an antiquity that goes back ages preceding the Potsdam Sandstone of New York, and corresponding with the Etage C of Barrande in Bohemia, the Cambrian of Dawson and many British Geologists. It occupies a synclinal fold or trough in the Huronian, extending about thirty miles to the eastward of St. John, and twelve miles to the westward. From the Suspension Bridge, the eastern end of which rests upon a projecting point of the Silurian slates, the strata of this formation can be traced westward along the face of the ridge overlooking Portland and past the valley Church, near the Intercolonial Railway Depot, where the junction between it and the dioritic and petrosiliceous rocks, which underlie it on the north are easily seen. Mr. Matthew assigns it a width of 5,600 feet in the city, which is wholly built upon it with the exception of two streets at its southern extremity. From the bridge to the city the river flows in a channel worn out along the fold mentioned above. In Carleton the slates are widely developed, piercing the overlying deposits in the heights of King's Square, but soon disappearing in the higher grounds beyond by the compression of the Huronian trough and the accumulation of the surface deposits. A narrow belt of these rocks seems to extend to and through the Peninsula of Pisarino, and to extend as far as Musquash Harbor, where it is lost between the Laurentian limestones and the Huronian schists. Eastward of the city the formation maintains an almost uniform width of four miles, but narrows near Loch Lomond, skirting its southern shore and terminating at Harding's Brook, a branch of the Hammond River, where it dips beneath the Carboniferous sandstones.

The strata are composed of gray clay slate, often sandy, and becoming very fine in lamination and texture, and dark in color. They are richly fossiliferous, and have yielded a large number of characteristic fossils by which their age and position have been determined. Owing to the softness of the materials of which they are composed, the Silurian strata have suffered much from the action of the denuding agencies, and have nearly all disappeared except in a few limited localities chiefly in the valleys and depressions. The existence of a few fragments of this formation along the valley of the Kennebecasis proves that it was once continuous over a wide area, and that the bed of the river was originally scooped out of its soft materials. (Matthew, Rep. 1865, page 32).

The Granite Belt extends from the neighborhood of Bathurst to Penobscot Bay in the State of Maine, a distance of three hundred miles, one hundred and sixty-five of which lie within the Province. (Hind, Rep. 1865, page 47). As it passes through the least known portion of the Province very little is known of its area or course between the Nepisiquit and the Miramichi. At Rough Waters, about three miles from Bathurst, it appears in the bed of the river in the form of low domes, over and among which the waters tumble in wild confusion. At Pabineau Falls, huge blocks of the granite are so piled together as to present the appearance of a smooth wall along the river. (Prof. Paley, Can. Nat. April 1864, page 93). On the S. W. Miramichi it covers a breadth of ten and a half miles, and underlies an extensive, level, but heavily-wooded country. On the River St. John, it extends from the upper end of Great Bear Island, twenty-four miles above Fredericton by the river banks to a little below Sullivan's Creek, a distance of fifteen and a half miles in a direct line across the strike. West of the St. John River, it is extensively developed in the *valleys* of Canterbury and Dumfries, furnishing innumerable depressions and bogs and lakes which diversify the surface.

The character of the rock varies in color, texture, and in the proportion of the minerals of which it is composed. Large crystals of feldspar are of frequent occurrence; sometimes the mica is wanting; again fragments of gneiss are imbedded in the granite, or boulders of granite project from the masses of gneiss.

This belt has usually been regarded as an intrusive rock marking the close of the Devonian epoch, (See Hind, Report 1865), but Mr. Robb states, that "in exploring the rocks of this region no evidence was met with of the injection or upheaval of the granite among the stratified rocks, or of the derivation of the latter from the former. I suspect, however, that on the whole, the granite will be found generally to occupy a lower position stratigraphically than the other rocks." (Robb, Rep. 1869, page 194).

The largest area of

UPPER SILURIAN

rocks in the Province lies north-west of the granite belt, covering the whole region between the River St. John and the Bay Chaleur, and extending far into the Province of Quebec and the State of Maine. Prof. Hind has provisionally placed the boundary between it and the Lower Silurian at Medisco, a few miles north of Bathurst, and again at the Portage at Ramsay Brook on the Upsilonquitch. Another point of junction has been found on the Right Hand Branch of the Tobique, whence it passes in an almost straight line to the St. John River, skirting the northern edge of the small Carboniferous outlier in the Parishes of Brighton and Peel.

This Silurian region is the wildest and most rugged district in the Province, containing the loftiest range of hills in the maritime provinces. Several of the summits along the branches of the Tobique and the Upsilonquitch attain an altitude of more than two thousand feet, Bald Mountain near Nictau Lake being the highest known peak, (2,496 feet). Around it lies a magnificent panorama of mountain scenery which excites the astonishment of every visitor. Deep gorges and ravines, through which the streams rush headlong down the mountain sides—ravines, such as the Grand Falls of the Upper lakes embosomed in hills—lofty waterfalls, such as the Grand Falls of the Upper St. John and the Nepisiquit, and vast stretches of unbroken forest clothing the hills, render this rugged region the favorite retreat of the adventurous hunter and sportsman. Indications of volcanic disturbance abound at many points throughout the entire region. In the rear of Dalhousie, a ridge of trap and volcanic ash rises to the height of seven hundred and fifty feet, and projects into the Bay at Cape Bon Ami, where the waves have laid bare a fine section, exposing the lava and other volcanic products. Beds of calcareous shales richly fossiliferous, and of fine felsites are also exposed. One bed of the latter is thirty-six feet in thickness, and has furnished material for honestones. Limestones charged with different species of corals are interstratified with the trap. At Black Point, Big Belledune and other points on the shore of the Bay, highly fossiliferous limestone are exposed.

On the Upsilonquitch, which has cut its bed across the strike of the strata, calcareous shales, trap and clay slate appear to constitute the main portion of the rocks. At the Grand Falls on the St. John, the slates are exposed along the sides of the gorge, through which the river has cut its way. From the Basin above the Falls to that below is a distance of half a mile in a direct line, with a difference of one hundred and twenty feet in level. In passing between these two points, the river first leaps over a precipice seventy-four feet in height, and then wildly struggles through a gorge averaging two hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet in height, and one mile long, descending the remaining forty-six feet in its course. The calcareous and silty strata are bent and folded in a remarkable manner by lateral pressure. The large potholes made by the waters whirling hard pebbles round in indentations in the rock enlarge our ideas of the effects of constant attrition.

Above the Grand Falls to the Province line the rocks retain generally the same silty character varied by calcareous bands and occasionally by sandstones of calcareous character.

In the north-western portion of New Brunswick, a broad belt of rocks stretches across the Province between the Carboniferous area and the granite, which has been described as Lower Silurian, though now regarded as Upper on the evidence of a few fossils. According to Mr. Robb, who examined it between the St. John and the Miramichi Rivers, the width of this belt "varies from nine and a half miles on the St. John River to seventeen on the Miramichi; these measurements being taken in straight lines at right angles to the strike." (Rep. 1866-69, page 187). The rocks of the district surveyed by Mr. Robb, "consist of argillaceous and micaceous clay slates, with interposed bands of hard fine-grained, crystalline, quartzite, micaceous and feldspathic rocks resembling sandstone. These rocks, which doubtless consist of altered sediments, are generally of a light, bluish-gray color, but sometimes greenish and brown from the presence of iron in various stages of oxydation." Occasionally they are more or less calcareous, and chiefly so at and near their junction with the newer rocks. Over the whole region the strata are folded and distorted in a remarkable manner and show evidences of overturns and faults which render abortive all attempt to estimate their thickness. West of the St. John, the district covered by these rocks is mainly an elevated and uncleared marshy flat. On the banks of the St. John, about twenty-four miles above Fredericton, a small outlier of supposed Carboniferous rocks, covering about fourteen and a half square miles rests in a depression of the older rocks, being partly in the granite and partly in the slate belt. At Keswick Bluff a fine exposure of the slate occurs in a cliff rising to the height of three hundred feet, and extending nearly two miles along the river, revealing the foldings and contortions of the strata. On the South-West Miramichi the rocks exhibit the same characters as on the St. John. The region east of the Miramichi has not yet been explored with sufficient care, and no satisfactory information exists respecting it. The only fossils discovered in this region were found a few years ago by Mr. Edward Jack, Land Surveyor, on a branch of the Nashwaak, but the relation of the rock inclosing them to the rest of the formation has not been ascertained, and they are scarcely held as deciding the age of the slate band.

Along the middle of the granite belt one or more bands of quartzites divide it into parallel ridges, and probably belong to the Lower Silurian. North-west of the granite, another very irregular band of rocks possessing the same features and character extends across the Province. Its breadth on the St. John, from Sullivan's Creek to a little above Woodstock, is sixteen miles, and on the Miramichi seven miles, from the forks of the north and north-west branches. Its extension to the north-east has not been ascertained; the whole region between the Miramichi and the Bay Chaleur being yet unexplored.

Another area of the same formation lies in the south-west of the Province, extending from the St. Croix River on the west through the County of Charlotte into the Counties of Queen's and King's, and embraces a large area of granite by which it is divided into two very irregular belts through the greater portion of its length. The northern branch commences at the St. Croix River, bounded on the north by a line a few miles south of the Grand Falls and on the south by the Upper Mills, and extends with very varying width towards the east. Devonian strata overlie it on the north nearly to the St. John River, where it meets the Carboniferous sandstones and conglomerates. The southern line sweeps round the Laurentian and granite in a very winding course, till it unites with the second belt on the south of the granite. This latter belt leaves the St. Croix

near the mouth of the Wawaig, curves around Passamaquoddy Bay, sends up an expansion into the valley of the Digdeguash, skirts the south of Lily Lake, crossing Lake Utopia near the centre, includes the Mascarene Peninsula, and projects a narrow tongue between the granite on the north and the Laurentian on the south as far as New River, where it has been swept away by the denuding agencies. South of the Laurentian, it again reappears in a narrow strip at Beaver Harbor, and stretches away north-eastward with increasing breadth to the Long Reach, of which it forms the shores. Near the head of the Reach it unites with the northern belt and crosses the St. John River, projecting a long tongue as far as the Parish of Havelock in King's.

The rocks are composed in great part of dark-gray and black siliceous slates and sandstones, but their character differs so widely in different districts and the whole area is so diversified in contour and agricultural capabilities, that we must refer the reader to the excellent reports of Messrs Bailey and Matthew. (Rep. 1871-72; 1875-76, pages 352-366).

The very irregular area of granite referred to above lies principally between the Digdeguash and Nepisiquit Rivers, and presents for the most part a wild and barren aspect. The surface is very uneven and broken. Naked rocks sometimes rise high above the general level, or sink into depressions containing lakes or bogs. Over wide districts a scanty vegetation creeps over the surface, or finds a foothold in the crevices. A vast number of streams of various sizes intersect the whole region, and diversify its features by furnishing intervals and fertile patches along their banks. The granite quarries of St. George yield an inexhaustible supply of the most beautiful material for architectural and ornamental purposes.

DEVONIAN.

Only mere fragments of a once wide-spread deposit of Devonian now remain, nearly the whole formation having disappeared beneath the sea, or been swept away by the denuding agencies. A very interesting remnant reposes in a synclinal or trough of the Huronian, between Little River and Black River, in the County of St. John. A narrow prolongation of it crosses the Harbor and borders the shore of Carleton to Sand Cove, beyond which a few outcrops can be traced as for Lepreau Harbor.

About a mile from Carleton along the shore are situated the famous Fern Ledges, which have yielded the richest Devonian Flora yet discovered. The late lamented Prof. Hartt, to whose geological work is indebted for the development of this rich treasury of fossil plants, has described eight plant-beds consisting of thin layers of arenaceous and argillaceous shale interstratified with gray sandstones. The shales are usually of fine texture and of a dark-gray color, sometimes greenish-gray or black, the darker beds being especially rich in plant remains, which are finely preserved on the surface of the slates in lustrous films of graphite.

At the side of Lepreau Harbor, the sandstones abound with groups of trees, filling cavities in the rocks, occasionally three feet in diameter and twenty feet long. (Matthew, Rep. 1871, page 177). Mining operations have recently been commenced at Mace's Bay, in a bed of anthracite which is said to promise valuable results.

Between the granite hills of the Nepisiquit range on the south, and the Carboniferous area on the north, an irregular belt of country, extending from the St. Croix River to the St. John, has been assigned to this formation. On the former river it forms the greater part of the district between the Little Falls and a point about two miles below the Grand Falls. In its eastward extension it occupies a large part of the parishes of St. James and Dumbarton. Its breadth from Baillie to the county line is about nine miles. It enters the County of Sunbury with a breadth of five miles, but gradually decreases in volume till it finally disappears beneath the Lower Carboniferous in Jerusalem Settlement, near the boundary of the Parish of Gagetown. (Rep. 1875-76, page 368).

Throughout this region the strata are frequently vertical, or dip at high angles; their character is also very uniform, so that great difficulty is experienced in determining their thickness. The rocks are highly micaceous throughout. "Dark-gray or bluish-gray micaceous argillite alternating frequently with thick beds of a coarser texture and greenish tint, graduate into other coarser slates which alternate with thick beds of schistose micaceous sandstone."

The harder sandstones, one of which are highly calcareous, rise into ridges of considerable elevation, and form a rolling fertile country dotted with thriving villages and settlements. A few other small fragments of Devonian are described in the Reports of Messrs. Bailey and Matthew.

CARBONIFEROUS.

The Volcanic disturbance amidst which the Devonian epoch closed, throwing up the surface of the country into long wavelike ridges and furrowing it with deep synclinal valleys, prepared the way for the long comparative rest of the succeeding Carboniferous age. The existence of this formation around nearly the whole Gulf Shore from Gaspe to Cape Breton, and its outcrops in Newfoundland, indicate that it once covered a large area now sunk beneath the Gulf and the Atlantic. The region covered by this formation in New Brunswick forms a large triangle in the centre of the Province, its north-western boundary extending from the Magaguadavic River west of Oromocto Lake in a nearly straight line to Bathurst, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and its southern edge forming a somewhat curved line along the border of the older metamorphic rocks which terminate near Butternut Ridge, around which it curves to bound the Carboniferous area of the Kennebecasis. This latter area consists of a belt of country about eighty miles long by sixteen to twenty in breadth, occupying the valleys of the Kennebecasis and Petitcodiac. The Carboniferous strata curve around the eastern extremity of the metamorphic rocks of Albert County, which terminate in Shepody Mountain and run in a narrow strip down the shore of Cheignecto Bay to Salisbury Cove. A few isolated outliers appear at Quaco and Gardner's Creek. Eastward of Albert County, the formation is continuous with that of the Cumberland coal field, which exhibits the same geologic structure. The New Brunswick coal field is estimated to cover an area of six thousand five hundred square miles, belonging chiefly to the Lower Carboniferous or unproductive measures. Sir W. Logan found the thickness of the deposit at Gaspe to be about three thousand feet, but its thickness does not seem to be so great in New Brunswick.

The coast section given by Dr. Dawson (Acadian Geology), furnishes a good idea of the structure of this remarkably level region. Over the greater part of its area the gray sandstones lie almost horizontal, apparently undisturbed since the period of their deposition. Broad plains and swamps, or low lying sandy shores stretch away to the horizon without any variation of level distinguishable

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The red sandstones of Bathurst, the Bonaventure rocks of Sir William Logan, are succeeded by gray shales and sandstones dipping north, in which many fossils and two thin beds of coal have been noticed. A gentle anticlinal is believed to run out towards Shippagan, changing the dip of the strata to the south as far as the Miramichi River, which occupies the centre of a wide and flat synclinal. A few fossils are found in these coarse gray sandstones, and a few small fragments or seams of coal and iron pyrites crop out in the cliffs along the river. Southward of the Miramichi, the dip is towards the north as far as Buctouche where reddish sandstones, probably the equivalent of those at Bathurst brought up by an anticlinal, appear at the surface. On Coal Creek, a branch of the Richibucto, a seam of coal from fifteen to seventeen inches in thickness, has been worked on a small scale by the farmers in the vicinity. South of Buctouche the dip becomes southerly as far as Shediac Harbor, where another flat synclinal occurs changing the dip again at a low angle to the north. From Cap Tormentine another anticlinal stretches away towards the Lower Carboniferous area of Albert County. On the shore of the Straits it is overlaid by a small patch of red micaceous sandstone believed to be an outlier of the new red sandstone of Prince Edward Island. A slight synclinal undulation at Bay Verte is probably a continuation of that at Dorchester Ferry. South of this lies the anticlinal, which brings up the Lower Carboniferous limestones of northern Cumberland and bounds the deep basin in which rest the thick strata of the Joggins. Nearly the whole northern part of this extensive area, so far as yet examined, appears to belong to the Lower Carboniferous series, and consequently no valuable coal seams can be expected to reward the labors of the miner.

At the base of the Carboniferous, beneath the red sandstones and conglomerates mentioned above, lie the highly bituminous shales of Albert, Westmorland, and King's, which embrace the Albert mines, with their rich vein of Albertite or Albert Coal. These shales, which are probably about one thousand feet thick, can be traced from Dorchester westward for some distance along the base of the metamorphic hills, which bound them on the south, and are charged with fossil plants. In the neighborhood of the Albert mines, the shales contain much bituminous matter, and are characterized by the presence of vast numbers of well-preserved fossil fishes of the genus *Palaeoniscus*, which have been flattened by pressure and buried in such a way that every scale and fin retains its place, and is as perfect as when the creature swam in the waters of the old Carboniferous seas. The strata containing the Albertite have been much contorted and disturbed by lateral pressure. The coal occupies a large fissure or vein formed along an anticlinal axis by the fracture of the strata. Into this, the bituminous matter with which the shale is richly charged, flowed under heavy pressure as a liquid petroleum, and by the evaporation of its more volatile ingredients acquired its present character. The mineral is a very valuable material for the production of coal oil and illuminating gas. Shales of the same character have been examined at a great many other localities, as Baltimore, Elgin, Pollet River, Sussex, Norton, etc. (See List, Acadian Geology, page 248.) Springs yielding petroleum burst from these shales at various points along the Petitcodiac River, but not in sufficient quantities to justify any large expenditure in collecting it.

Several beds of gypsum are found in Albert County, some of which are extensively quarried.

The coal seams of Grand Lake have been worked to some extent since 1825, and considerable quantities of coal procure. The seams, however, are thin, none of them much exceeding twenty-two inches. Several borings have been made to discover the existence of lower seams than those exposed on the surface, but without success. The outcrop at Coal Creek, on the Richibucto, is probably an extension of the same beds. A very full and accurate account of the geological structure and character of the region is given by Messrs. Bailey and Mathew. (Rep. 1372-73).

A few outliers of the Carboniferous formation are marked on the map, the largest of which is on the Tobique, containing a large quantity of gypsum and limestone.

THE TRIASSIC.

Or *New Red Sandstone* is only represented by a few detached fragments on the shore of the Bay of Fundy and on the Island of Grand Manan. One of these patches described by Mr. Mathew, (Rep. page 217) lies between Gardner's and Ten Mile Creek; a second at Quaco where it may be seen in the depressions, east, south and west of Quaco Head; and a third at Salisbury Cove, east of Owl's Head.

On the Island of Grand Manan, Triassic trap containing the same minerals and presenting the same columnar structure as in Nova Scotia, covers the larger portion of its surface. The bold cliffs of trap along the coast, rising frequently to the height of two hundred or even three hundred and fifty feet strongly recall the same rocks facing them across the Bay. The sandstones under the trap are only exposed in a few localities, but their Triassic character is clearly revealed in their composition and mode of occurrence. The cavities in the trap contain quartz, calc-spar, stilbite, heulandite, analcime and other minerals.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The geological structure of Nova Scotia has been in large measure affected by the same causes as those which produced the general parallelism of the formations in New Brunswick. The same north-east and south-west trend of coast lines and elevated ranges prevails as in the neighboring province. The older metamorphic rocks are largely developed, extending in an almost unbroken line from Cape North in Cape Breton to Yarmouth, and presenting the same difficulties to geologists as are encountered in the New England States. The general absence of fossils among these rocks, and the disturbed and altered condition of the strata, are grave stumbling-blocks in the way of any reliable arrangement of the formations, or identification of their age. The reader who peruses the reports of Dawson, Hind, Fletcher, Honeyman, Hunt, Selwyn and others, will enjoy a succession of splendid "dissolving views," and readily acknowledge the impossibility of obtaining any accurate idea of the age or limits of the metamorphic areas of the province. The wild and unsettled condition of a large portion of the country, and the depth and extent of the surface deposits, increase the obstacles in the way of examination, and it is only by the continued labors of the Geological Survey that anything like certainty can be obtained.

The Geological Formations at present recognized as occurring in Nova Scotia are :

<i>Cainozoic</i> ,	Post-Pliocene.
<i>Mesozoic</i> ,	Triassic, or New Red Sandstone.
	Carboniferous, or Coal Measures,
	Upper Silurian,
	Lower Silurian,
	Cambrian,
	Huronian.
<i>Eozoic</i> ,	Laurentian.

Laurentian.—The great diversity of opinion existing among geologists, as to the existence of the Laurentian in Nova Scotia, renders it impossible at present to define its limits. Prof. Hind, Dr. Honeyman, and others, describe the larger portion of what is colored granite and Lower Silurian on the map as belonging to this formation, while Dr. Dawson would confine it to St. Ann's Mountain in Cape Breton, and the little island of St. Paul's. The only area assigned to the Laurentian on the map in addition to the above is the Boisdale and Cox Heath hills, examined and mapped by Mr. Fletcher, and a small area between St. Mary's River and Country Harbor River, surveyed by Prof. Hind.

Huronian.—The presence and extent of the Huronian is subject to the same doubts as the preceding formation. Dr. Dawson says:—"There seems good reason to class as Huronian, or at least as Lower Cambrian, the rocks of the Boisdale Hills in Cape Breton, which Mr. Fletcher finds to underlie the fossiliferous Cambrian of that region, and which are more quartzose and micaceous than the rocks of the Cobiquid series. It is not impossible that rocks of this age may also occur in the vicinity of the Cambrian beds found at Miré. We may also conjecturally class as Huronian the chloritic rocks of Yarmouth." (Acadian Geology, Sup., 1878, page 88). Prof. Hind finds Huronian strata in several districts, especially in "two important areas, one near Mount Uniacke, and the other forming the range of hills near Windsor."

Cambrian and Lower Silurian.—The limits between these two formations have not yet been ascertained in Nova Scotia. To the latter, however, must be assigned a part of the metamorphic rocks of the Cobiquid and of the East River of Pictou, also some portions of Cape Breton, especially that lying between St. Peter's and Searl. To the former, Dr. Dawson relegates the great Atlantic coast series which embraces the gold regions of the province, and which occupies almost the whole seaboard from Cape Canso to the western extremity of the province. Very much of this region is of a broken and rugged character, and the geological position of its rocks is consequently very uncertain. They are mainly composed of coarse slates and thick beds of quartzites, varying in some districts into mica schist and gneiss. The area occupied by them exhibits its greatest breadth, which cannot be much less than 50 miles, on the south-west extremity of the province, between Cape Sable and the northern part of the county of Yarmouth. Thence it extends in a constantly narrowing and somewhat interrupted belt towards Canso, where its breadth is reduced to eight miles. Its width at the head of the West Branch of St. Mary's River, eighty miles from Cape Canso, is about thirty miles and its total length about 250 miles. (Acad. Geol.). The strata throughout nearly the whole area are highly inclined and have in general a S. W. & N. E. strike. Extensive areas of granite and gneiss occur and probably form "a continuous crescent-shaped band, of varying width, sweeping in bold curve from its commencement, or eastern horn, at Cape Sambro, through the counties of Hants, King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne, to its termination or south-western horn, at Cape Sable." (Selwyn, Rep. 1870-71, page 265). In the neighborhood of the granite, the sandstone and clay slate have been extensively metamorphosed, and are replaced by gneiss and mica slate. The coast line is exceedingly rugged, being deeply penetrated by innumerable Harbors and Inlets, and studded with islands. Into each indentation flows a river, which passes through one or more lakes, or chain of lakes, embosomed in hills and swarming with fish. The coast is in general low, the elevations seldom exceeding 400 feet. The interior presents a constant succession of broken hills and valleys, interspersed with bogs and lakes. Areas of rich cultivated soil are also met with, and impart life and beauty to the landscape.

Near the town of Yarmouth and at Pablico, the strike of the rocks is nearer N. & S. than has been observed elsewhere. Horneblende and chloritic slates abound near the former town, and are probably of Huronian age. Over a large district east of the Tusket River quartz is the prevailing rock. Granite cliffs present their frowning front to the sea along a large part of the coast of Shelburne. Near Liverpool the country wears a most forbidding aspect, being covered with huge boulders, but about ten miles inland, fine agricultural districts are watered by the Liverpool and Portmedway Rivers. Clay slate, scratched with glacial striae, occupies a large part of northern Queen's County, and extends into Lunenburg as far as Cape Aspotogoo. At Chester Basin a small patch of Lower Carboniferous rocks containing thick beds of limestone and a thin seam of coal rests in the older rocks. Between Margaret's Bay and Halifax Harbor, in the large granite and gneiss tract which extends towards Windsor, several varieties of common and porphyritic granite and also graphic granite are extensively developed, and largely quarried for architectural purposes. On the Musquodoboit River the granite reappears and extends eastward to Great Ship Harbor Lake, beyond which, quartzite and mica slate, occasionally broken through by bosses or belts of granite, prevail to the extremity of the district at Cape Canso. The northern border is marked by a series of rugged hills and eminences, forming a varied and picturesque landscape.

The lower or quartzite division of the formation, containing the worked gold-bearing strata, is said by Prof. Hind to be about 9,000 feet in thickness. The upper member of the series, consisting mainly of corrugated slates and schists, comprises 3,000 feet, but acquires double that thickness towards the western extremity; the total thickness of the whole formation being from 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The auriferous area is estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The gold-bearing rocks have been thrown up into long undulations extending in an east and west direction, which has raised the strata to high angles, and sometimes into a vertical position. Not less than six anticlines have been discovered between Halifax Harbor and Renfrew gold district, a distance of 35 miles. These anticlines have been crossed by another series of undulations

having a north and south direction, thus producing transverse anticlines, and giving the region the appearance of a field when ploughed across the previous ridges, or of the ocean when the waves after a storm are disturbed by a heavy cross sea. The thickness of the series, as stated above, is over two miles, and according to Mr. Campbell about one and a half miles in depth have been swept away from the summit of the hills, leaving the lower beds of the strata exposed. On these denuded crowns are found the richest auriferous beds. The valleys between these crowns, now mostly filled with the newer beds of the formation, yield no gold, as the rocks containing it lie at great depth. The gold, being confined to the quartzite and lower portions of the overlying clay slate, can only be produced where these rocks are laid bare, and thus, according to the extent of the denudation is the breadth of the district over which gold may be found.

Though gold is occasionally found disseminated both in the quartzite and its accompanying bands of slate, yet it is met with most abundantly in well defined beds or layers of a more or less pure quartz which are interstratified with them, and vary in thickness from a few inches to eight feet or even more. The most productive quartz has a gray or leaden color, while the milky-white and colorless varieties are but slightly auriferous. The surface of the quartz layers and the enclosing beds are frequently covered with rib-like ridges or flutings, presenting a wrinkled or corrugated appearance and producing what is called barrel quartz, from its resemblance to parallel rows of small casks.

Several other minerals are frequently associated with the gold, such as mispeckel, (sulphoarsenide of iron), galena, blende, iron pyrites, copper pyrites, antimony, bismuth and molybdenum; also calc spar, dolomite, ankerite, baryte and traces of native silver. Mispeckel is seldom absent, and occurs either in veins or in crystals on the wall rock.

In 1867 the average yield of gold for 9 districts was 17 dwt., 23 grs., for each ton of quartz crushed, being about \$765.00 for each man employed. In 1876 thirteen districts were worked, yielding a total of 12,038 ounces, of which Sherbrooke furnished nearly the half. The richest districts are Sherbrooke, Oldham, Waverly and Wine Harbor, all of which are worked in the quartzite formation. The mine at Gay's River furnishes a remarkable exception to the rule, being worked in the Lower Carboniferous conglomerate from which it is obtained by crushing the conglomerate and panning the debris.

Upper Silurian.—The uncertainty already referred to in the case of the Lower Silurian, obtains equally with respect to the present formation. The northern part of Cape Breton, a long irregular tract extending from Cape Porcupine and Cape St. George to the Stewiacke River, the belt of the Cobequid Mountains, and a large interrupted district in the western counties are colored Upper Silurian on the map, but the age of some and the limits of all these districts are still undefined, and will be largely modified by future investigations. The volcanic disturbance which distinguished the close of the Devonian, altering and folding the older rocks,—the outflows of diorites and trachyte—the production of vast quantities of ashes and fragments of volcanic origin, and the irregular distribution of the whole by aqueous and other agencies present great difficulties to correct classification. The Lower Silurian rocks are largely developed at Arisaig, where they have been minutely studied and described by Dr. Honeyman. At the eastern end of the section where the Silurian disappears beneath the Lower Carboniferous, the rocks consist of grey and reddish sandy shales and bands of coarse limestone. The district is richly fossiliferous, and has yielded abundant materials for study. The formation is distinguished in some districts by the presence of felsites, porphyry and petrosilicic rocks. Red and yellow arenaceous and argillaceous shales abound, with series of black shales and beds of limestone. At Wentworth, on the north side of the Cobequids, the dark shales are fossiliferous and are traversed by dikes of diabase, in the vicinity of which they have assumed the appearance of felsites. At French River, Waugh's River and Earltown the rocks are fossiliferous and "contain coarse limestone and hard sandstone as well as shale." Dawson, Supplement, 1878, page 76).

On the East River of Pictou, deposits of iron ore have been discovered, consisting of, (1) A bed of red hematite varying in thickness from ten to thirty feet, whose outcrop has been traced for several miles. (2) A vein of crystalline specular ore with a thickness of twenty feet of pure ore. Masses of magnetite, spathic iron and ankerite are associated with it. (3) Veins of limonite of large dimensions which occur in several places on the East River, associated with manganese. (4) On Sutherland's River, crystalline spathic iron ore or carbonate of iron is found in the Lower Carboniferous.

Rich deposits of hematite are reported on the East Bay of the Bras d'Or and other localities in Cape Breton, and valuable deposits of limonite at Brookfield and Old Barnes, in Colchester County. The iron mines of Londonderry, on the south of the Cobequid hills are worked in the Upper Silurian, the main part of the ore being obtained from beds of limonite. In 1876, 15,274 tons of ore were mined. A fossiliferous bed of iron ore extends from Nictaux to Moose River, the ore at the latter locality being magnetic.

The extent of the formation in northern Cape Breton is very uncertain, and much of the area here assigned to it, probably belongs to an earlier formation. The country is exceeding rugged and hilly, much of it being unfit for cultivation, though the soil is frequently good.

Carboniferous.—At the close of the Upper Silurian a long blank occurs in the geological history of Nova Scotia extending to the Carboniferous era; the rocks formerly assigned to the Devonian, being now regarded as of Silurian age. The metamorphic agencies, which have altered more or less all the previous deposits, seem to have slumbered since the beginning of the coal period, very little alteration being noticed in the deposits of this formation. The Carboniferous is almost wanting in the western districts of the province, but is largely developed along the Northumberland Straits and in Cape Breton. Its connection with the coal area of New Brunswick, forming so large a portion of the Gulf Shore, and its exposure to the Atlantic in Cape Breton, show that it must once have covered an extensive area long since swept away or sunk beneath the sea. A glance at the map will show that the areas covered by the Carboniferous may be divided into five separate fields.

I. The Cumberland Coal Field repose in a vast trough or basin, as the southern side is formed by the more ancient formation, along the side of the Cobequid hills against which the conglomerates and other rocks of the Lower Carboniferous rest. Advancing northward across the country, we ascend geologically to newer and newer strata, till we reach the centre of the county where the rocks of the upper coal formation are found slightly inclined, and then dip to

the south to form the northern edge of the basin. Still advancing, we pass from the newer to the older, and at length reach the Lower Carboniferous rocks, still dipping southward and extending into New Brunswick, where they turn over and dip northward. This arrangement is well illustrated by the parallel ridges and lines of hills which cross the country from west to east, being the remains of the edges of the harder sandstone strata that have resisted the action of the denuding agencies which wasted away the softer portions of the beds. Towards the central and eastern parts of the trough, several undulations appear to exist which cut off the continuity of the coal beds and prevent them from extending across the country. Along the shores of Cheignecto Bay and Cumberland Basin the whole series of strata constituting the Carboniferous formation is exposed in a line of cliffs, which have been cut and are kept clean and fresh by the constant wash of the Bay of Fundy tides. This is the finest and most celebrated exposure of Carboniferous strata in the world, and the favorite resort of Geologists. A series of beds amounting to more than 14,000 feet in vertical thickness, and extending from the marine limestones of the Lower Carboniferous series to the top of the coal formation, containing more than seventy seams of coal with their roof-shales and underlays, have been measured and described. The strata are richly charged with fossil plants which are continually exposed by the wasting of the cliffs. For an accurate idea of this remarkable Joggins section, the reader must consult Dr. Dawson's *Acadian Geology*.

At Pugwash there are large beds of limestone and gypsum, the former of which is of good quality, and has been extensively quarried. Eastward of Pugwash the same gray fossiliferous sandstones are traced along the coast into the county of Pictou. At the mouth of French River the shales are impregnated with copper ore.

Extensive mining operations are conducted at the Joggins and at Spring Hill, where two seams, one eleven and the other thirteen feet thick, have been opened on the southern outcrop of a synclinal. Grindstone quarries have long been worked at several localities at the Joggins, Hebert River and elsewhere. At Wallace valuable beds of freestone are quarried for exportation.

The quality of the soil overlying the Cumberland coal field varies greatly; being rich and loamy, where limestones, gypsums and marly clays occur, and light or sandy where the rock is gray sandstone. A large extent of rich marsh spreads across the western coast and the borders of the rivers.

(See Mr. Scott Barlow, Rep. 1873-76. Mr. Edward Hartly, Rep. 1866-69, pages 443-447. Mr. Walter McQuat, Rep. 1873-74, pages 161-170.)

II. The Pictou Coal Field is simply a continuation of the previous one, and possesses many of the same characters, especially along the gulf coast. Near its southern border, limestones of the Lower Carboniferous division can be traced from West River across the country to East River, and along its valley in a tongue penetrating the older Silurian rocks, and thence along the eastern boundary from East River to the neighborhood of Arisaig, where conglomerates mingled with beds of amygdaloidal trap constitute the base of the formation. The leading feature of the Pictou coal field is the enormous depth of the productive measures on the East River where they cover an area of about twenty-five square miles. An extensive series of faults traverses the district in various directions and brings the coal seams to the surface in different places. Several workable seams occur, but two of these are especially noteworthy because of their great thickness, one called the Main Seam being forty feet, and the other the Deep Seam being twenty-four feet nine inches. The McGregor Seam which underlies these furnishes eleven feet of good coal. The ironstones and underlays often abound in Stigmata.

The district is divided among a number of companies who raise a very large amount of coal, much of which is exported to the United States. For detailed information, consult *Acadian Geology and Geological Reports*.

In some districts the strata are richly fossiliferous, though not so about the mines. Fish teeth are abundant, however, and a few plants. Clay ironstone is found in sufficient quantities to render smelting profitable. Gray freestone is largely exported from Pictou Harbor for building purposes. Gypsum and limestone are quarried for local use in different localities.

III. The Minas Basin Coal Field is extremely irregular in form, and covers an area of about 200 square miles. It is penetrated by the Minas Basin and Cobequid Bay with their fringes of new red sandstone, and itself extends in the form of bays and river beds far into the older metamorphic rocks to the eastward. On its northern border at the base of the Cobequids the rocks are Lower Carboniferous conglomerates, composed of fragments and pebbles from the hills against which they rest, and on its southern border the granite and slate of the Horton and Ardoise hills have furnished the materials for the composition of the white sandstones which here occupy the place of the conglomerate. At Wolfville and Lower Horton the gray sandstones and dark shales are highly fossiliferous. At Horton Bluff the fish-scales and teeth are so extremely abundant in some places as to constitute the greater part of some of the thin beds. A good representation of the whole series of rocks covering the larger part of the area can be seen near Windsor. Inexhaustible quantities of limestone and gypsum occur at localities too numerous to mention, and are largely exported. A few miles from Windsor, or the St. Croix, the long range of cliffs of pure white gypsum constitute one of the finest sections in the Province.

In the Carboniferous age, the Minas Basin coal field seems to have existed as a wide arm of the sea open to the west and east, and extending in long bays far into the older rocks which surrounded it. Pebble beaches, low flats, muddy lagoons and creeks alternated along its shores, and in its quieter depths shells and corals flourished on its broad sand banks and left their remains to form the vast quantities of fossiliferous limestone that now covers much of the country. Volcanic hills rose around its shores and flung their ashes and poured their lava streams into its waters. Springs bursting from rents and caverns lined with sulphur, spread in wide strata of sulphuric acid over the bottom, converting the lime of its shells and corals into sulphate of lime, and forming those vast beds of gypsum that now constitute such a prominent feature in the character of the district. Almost the whole surface where gypsum abounds is honeycombed with plaster-pits, large funnel-shaped holes formed by the action of the surface water penetrating through cracks and holes in the rocks.

Ores of manganese occur at several places, as at Onslow Mountain in Colchester and Terry Cape in Hants. Thin seams of coal are found along the base of the Cobequid Mountains.

IV. The Antigonish Coal Field is separated from that of Pictou by an elevated

ridge of older metamorphic rock, which stretches from the interior of the country to the Gulf Shore, cutting off the connection between the two fields. It presents a somewhat triangular shape, conforming roughly to the outline of the county and covering nearly its whole area. The Lower Carboniferous conglomerates and sandstones extend along the western and south-eastern sides and have been much disturbed and altered by heat, especially in the vicinity of the older rocks. Near Malignant Cove the sandstones have been metamorphosed into hard quartzose masses whose original stratification has disappeared. At Cape St. George the conglomerates are widely developed. Between Morristown and Antigonish thick beds of limestone and gypsum occupy nearly the whole distance, (five miles), the latter being about 200 feet thick, and forming a splendid cliff looking out upon the sea. At the head of Antigonish Harbor, also near Lake Lochaber and on the eastern extremity of the field at the straits of Canso, other areas of limestone or gypsum are found. Near South Lake Brook several good seams of coal varying in thickness from two to nine feet have been discovered, and also between Pomek and Tracadie. Brine springs also flow from the Lower Carboniferous and have been profitably employed for the production of salt. The soils being largely derived from limestone and gypsum are naturally very fertile, and reward the labors of the husbandman.

V. The Carboniferous district of Guysborough consists of a belt of carboniferous rocks extending westward from the Strait of Canso along the north side of Chedabucto Bay, and thence in a narrow strip nearly to the sources of the west branch of St. Mary's River, a distance of fifty miles. Near the town of Guysborough, both north and south, thick beds of limestone rise to view among shales which occupy a nearly vertical position. The soil of the St. Mary valley is highly valued for agricultural purposes, and its scenery is varied and beautiful. (Acadian Geology).

The small outliers at Margaret's Bay and Chester Basin are only worthy of notice from their insulated position and their deposits of limestone. One bed at Chester is said to furnish a good hydraulic cement.

VI. The Coal Field of Cape Breton is so broken and so extremely irregular in outline, that we can only refer the reader to the map, to ascertain its geographical position and form. Its most important portion is the Eastern or Sydney Coal Field, occupying a belt of country about thirty-two miles in length from northwest to south-east, by almost six miles in width. The outcrops of the seams lie along the Atlantic coast, and indicate the existence of an extensive basin or trough extending under the sea towards Newfoundland. Numerous bays and channels deeply indent the coast and furnish excellent harbors and facilities for shipment.

The aggregate thickness of the workable seams is from forty to fifty feet; the seams varying in thickness from three to nine feet and cropping out along the shore. The quantity of coal available in these seams, excluding all under four feet in thickness, is estimated at one thousand millions of tons. The Harbor of Sydney, situated near the centre of the coal district, is one of the most commodious on the Atlantic coast of North America, for the supplying of ocean-going steamers with fuel, and is destined to command an extensive trade.

The country is generally low, presenting a gently rolling character, seldom rising to a greater height than 150 feet. The cliffs along the seashore stand upright or even overhang, and have an altitude of fifty to eighty feet. The coal district of Richmond is separated from that of Antigonish by the Gut of Canso, and is especially remarkable for its thick beds of gypsum, that of Plaster Cove being of enormous thickness. A bed at Carribou Cove is of good quality. Large beds of good limestone occur at several places. Some seams of coal at Carribou Cove have been worked for a long time, but cannot compete with the Sydney coal.

Triassic, or New Red Sandstone. At the close of the Carboniferous formation follows a long interval, of which geological history retains no record in the Maritime Provinces, until we reach the Triassic. The largest development of this formation lies along the south shore of the Bay of Fundy between Minas Basin and St. Mary's Bay. The base of the formation is composed of conglomerates formed from the debris of the older and harder strata, and is followed by coarse soft red sandstones cemented together by calcareous matter which effervesces when tested by acids, and renders the districts in which it prevails exceedingly productive. The formation can be traced from a point four miles east of Truro along the north shore of Cobequid Bay, in a narrow belt of varying breadth and with some interruptions to the neighborhood of Parrsborough. Beyond this the trap appears at several points as far as Cape D'Or. Along the ten miles of coast between Five Islands and Swan Creek, the Lower Carboniferous may be occasionally seen at the base of the New Red, and high up in the cliffs the masses of trap overlying the whole. Fine specimens of minerals are found in the rocks and are eagerly sought for by collectors. South of Cobequid Bay the same formation extends in a narrow band about one mile wide as far as the mouth of the Shubenacadie, beyond which a few patches only are found.

The greatest development of the formation intervenes between Lower Horton and Cape Split, and extends south-westward along the valleys of Cornwallis and Annapolis, and in the trappan rocks of the north mountains. The latter form a long narrow ridge extending from Cape Blomidon to Briar Island, a distance of 123 miles, while its greatest breadth, except at Cape Split, is about five miles. At Blomidon the basaltic cliffs rise fully 400 feet over the Bay. The trap here is amygdaloidal, having its cavities filled with beautiful crystals of various minerals, especially quartz in its different forms, and such zeolites as heulandite, analcime, natrolite, stilbite and apophyllite. The precipice is capped by rude columns of basaltic trap presenting the appearance of a perpendicular wall facing the sea.

The districts covered by the sandstones are distinguished for their rich agricultural soils, and the production of the finest apple-orchards in the Province. The trap districts produce a heavy growth of forest trees; but when subjected to cultivation, though yielding rich harvests for a few years, they soon lose their fertility and become barren wastes.

Nova Scotia possesses large districts of marsh and dyked lands which are rich and unfailing sources of revenue. Post-Pliocene deposits also cover the surface in many localities and furnish good soils for agricultural pursuits. Shell-marl is sometimes found in the lakes, and peat beds are numerous along the southern coast. Extensive remains of sub-marine forests in the marshes of Cumberland prove the subsidence of the land during modern times.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Whilst the deposition of the New Red Sandstone and the outflowing of lava were progressing in the region now occupied by the Bay of Fundy, a formation of corresponding character was being laid down in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the remains of which constitute Prince Edward Island. The discovery by Dr. Dawson of a small area of the Upper Carboniferous formation at Gillas Point and Governor's Island, and another on the northwest coast satisfactorily prove the former connection of the Island with the mainland, and its formation subsequent to the Carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The few fossils that have been found substantiate the view that the formation belongs to the Triassic period. At Orwell Point on the south coast, about ten miles east of Charlottetown, gray and brown sandstones interstratified with thin beds of impure limestone, and fragments of fossil trees belonging to the Coniferous family, remind the geologist of the Upper coal formation of Nova Scotia, and probably represent the oldest strata in the Island. The gently undulating character of the country, the almost horizontal position of the strata, and the remarkable uniformity in the composition of the soil, point to a period of volcanic rest and gentle deposition such as followed long subsequent to the Carboniferous age. A calcareous cement unites the component particles of the sandstone, just as in the New Red of Nova Scotia. The abundance of calcareous matter, sometimes forming, as already remarked, thin beds of impure limestone, imparts remarkable fertility to the soil, and constitutes the Island the garden of the Maritime Provinces.

No minerals of economic value, except a small quantity of limestone and indications of copper and manganese, are known to occur. Dr. Gesner mentions the existence of trap on Hog Island in Richmond Bay, but the writer is not aware that his observation has received confirmation. If the observation be correct, another point of resemblance with the New Red of Nova Scotia would be furnished. For further information, see Dr. Dawson's *Acadian Geology*, and Rep. 1871.

Useful Minerals of the Maritime Provinces.

BY JAMES FOWLER, M.A.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albertite, or Albert Coal, an impregnated petroleum found in veins in the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Albert, King's and Westmorland Counties. A most valuable mineral for the production of oil and gas. In 1874, 7,000 tons were extracted at the Albert mines. The Beliveau mine has recently been opened near the Petitcodiac River. The mineral is found in position at the Albert mines; in Westmorland, half a mile from Petitcodiac River, East of Edgett's and at Belliveau; in King's or Mechanic's Settlement, fifteen miles from Sussex Vale, near Alapouhi Station; and several other localities in Kennebecasis Valley.

Alum was formerly manufactured in large quantities at Shepody Mountain, but the work is now abandoned. Small quantities have been found at Grand Lake.

Anthracite, in Devonian strata at Point Lepreau; the only Devonian coal in North America, except a thin seam bed, two inches thick, in the Gaspe sandstone. Mining has been commenced in a vertical bed from six to ten feet thick.

Antimony, Stibnite, or Antimony glance, found in considerable quantities at the "Anthony Mines" of Prince William, York Co. The ore occurs in veins in a gange of quartz, and is mined with profit. It is of excellent quality, and is largely used for making "Babbit Metal."

Asphalt Shales. (See Bituminous Shales.)

Baryta, Sulphate of Barium, is extensively used as a paint. It sometimes forms 75 or 80 per cent. of the cheaper kinds of white lead paint; used also in the manufacture of paper-hangings for giving a glossy surface. Frye's Island, Charlotte Co.

Bitter or Pearl Spar, a crystallized dolomite, occurs in white and rose-colored varieties, at the Vernon Copper Mines, St. John Co.

Bituminous Shales, or Pyroschist. Immense deposits are found in the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Albert, King's and Westmorland, capable of yielding "from 65 to 90 gallons of crude oil per ton, or from 35 to 50 gallons fit for illuminating purposes," (Hind) or 7,500 feet of gas per ton, (Dawson). The shales contain immense quantities of fossil fishes of the genus *Palaeoniscus*. Five species are described by Dawson. (Supplement, page 99.)

Bog Iron Ores, believed to be of commercial value, are found at Burton, Sunbury Co., and at Maryland, York Co., (Dawson.)

Clay fit for bricks and pottery, abounds in many localities, and is worked to some extent along the St. John, Miramichi, &c. Deposits of blue and yellow clays form high banks above the Grand Falls.

Coral.—The only mine where coal is procured to any extent in New Brunswick, is at Grand Lake, Queen's Co. The annual production is about 3,000 chaldrons. The thickest seam is twenty-two inches. Supplies for local use are procured at Coal Branch, Richibucto. Seam 17 inches.

Copper Ores have been found in veins in several places, but no profitable mines are in operation. Between Martin's Head and Great Salmon River in St. John and Albert Counties, four mines were once worked, but are now abandoned. The Lettie and Wheal Louisiana Mines in Charlotte have also proved unremunerative. Copper is reported from the Nepisiquit, Tatagouche, Campbell River, Woodstock and several islands off the mouth of St. Andrew's Bay.

Dolomite, or Magnesian Limestone, composed of 54.35 parts of carbonate of lime, and 45.65 of carbonate of magnesia, occurs in beds or seams in the older metamorphic rocks near St. John, Frye's Island, &c.

Gold in minute quantities has been reported from a number of localities, but no mining operations have been begun.

Granite and *Syenite* of various textures and different shades of color, gray, pink, red, yellow, &c., abound in Charlotte Co., Queen's Co., &c. The red granite quarries at St. George yield a beautiful stone for monumental and architectural purposes, as it takes a high polish, equal to the Aberdeen granite. The Hampstead Quarries in Queen's are extensively worked. The Red Granite is largely exported to the United States.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Graphite, Black Lead, of an impure quality forms thick layers in the Laurentian rocks near the Suspension Bridge, St. John. Found also at Lily Lake, Queen's Lake, Drury's Cove, and in red and green slates at Woodstock and many other places, but nowhere in sufficient purity to be of economic importance. The mine near the Suspension Bridge has been long abandoned, but another has lately been opened in the neighborhood.

Grindstones and Freestones fit for building are abundant in the Province. Large quarries are worked at Clifton, Gloucester Co.; Dorchester and Hopewell. A large export trade is sustained.

Gypsum is wholly confined to the lower carboniferous rocks in New Brunswick, and is especially abundant at Hillsborough, in Albert County, where 129,000 tons were quarried in 1875. "The head of rock is from 90 to 100 feet, about 70 of which is composed of 'soft plaster,' which rests on beds of hard plaster of unknown depth." (Bailey). Magnificent mural cliffs are seen on Grass Mill Stream, Shepody River. Precipices occur on Wilson's Brook, 140 to 180 feet high and a quarter of a mile long. The upper beds are white, the lower bluish and hard, and reflect a dazzling brilliancy when struck by the setting sun. In Westmorland, it occurs on Shepody Bay; North River; near Agarance; two miles north of Salisbury Station. St. John County, near Martin's Head, King's in several places. The plaster cliffs on the Tobique are 130 feet high, and present several fine varieties.

Freestones. (See Grindstones).

Home-Stones—Manufactured hone-stones and scythe-stones, procured from a bed thirty-six feet thick at Cape Bon Ami, near Dalhousie, were exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition in 1851. Good material also occurs above the Narrows of the Tobique.

Hydraulic Limestones and Cements.—Prof. Hind believes that the thin bands of limestone which abound on the St. John River above Presqu'ile and near Woodstock, would yield a good hydraulic cement.

Iron.—Large deposits of hematite and limonite, occurring in beds from six inches to eight feet thick, were mined for several years at Jacksonstown, near Woodstock. About 40,000 tons are reported to have been smelted. The iron is of very superior quality. Some samples of the ore yielded as much as 48 per cent. of metallic iron. The deposit extends over a large district in the County of Carleton.

At West Beach and Black River, St. John Co., several large beds of hematite have been found.

Iron, Blue Phosphate of, found in considerable quantities in the clay banks about 25 miles above the Grand Falls of St. John River, near the mouth of Green River.

Iron Pyrites, employed in the manufacture of copperas or green vitriol, alum, sulphur, and carbonate of Soda. Found in the St. John slate near the Suspension Bridge, on Navy Island; Miramichi, below Chatham, and many other places, but nowhere mined.

Kaolin fit for the manufacture of pottery, is reported from the granite districts of Charlotte Co.

Lead, Galena, is found in veins at the foot of Bradley Island on the Tobique; on Hammond River in the parish of Upham; on Frye's Island. Not of economic importance.

Limestone is abundant in the following counties:—St. John, Albert, Westmorland, Queen's, King's, Restigouche, Victoria, Charlotte and Carleton. A large number of lime-kilns are in operation within a few miles of the city of St. John, along the Narrows, and elsewhere; and a vast quantity of lime of excellent quality is produced.

Manganese.—Pyrolusite is found in veins and pockets in the lower carboniferous limestone at Markhamville, and is profitably worked. Found also on south-western Miramichi, and associated with iron ores of Woodstock.

Moulding Sand.—Prof. Hind reports an immense deposit below Tibbit's Brook, near the mouth of the Tobique; also about twenty miles above the Grand Falls. (Preliminary Report, 1865.)

Petroleum, or Oil Springs, occur three miles north of Hillsborough, on the east side of the Petitcodiac, and elsewhere. Several borings have been made, but the present cheapness of the imported article has rendered the work unprofitable.

Plumbago. (See Graphite.)

Salt Springs exist in the parishes of Upham and Sussex.

Zinc Blende, or Sulphuret of Zinc, is found in Prince William Parish, below the road, in a gully on Marshall's farm. Associated with galena in small quantities at Campo Bello; on the Nepapis, and in boulders near Dalhousie.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Argentiferous Galena. (See Silver.)

Barytes, or Heavy Spar, is mined in small quantities at Five Islands. It is pure white, and often in very beautiful crystalline masses. (Dawson). Used in producing the cheaper kinds of white paint, in the manufacture of paper-hangings, &c. Formerly quarried on the banks of the Stewiacke. Associated with iron ores at Londonderry mines.

Clay suitable for bricks and pottery exists in large quantities on the Shubenacadie, in Hants, Colchester, Pictou Co., Chezzetcook, and elsewhere. Brick is extensively manufactured.

Clay Ironstone. (See Iron.)

Coal.—The carboniferous series of rocks in the Provinces have been estimated to cover an area of 7,700 square miles, distributed as follows:—Central Coal Field of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 6,800 square miles; Colchester and Hants, 200 square miles; Pictou, 350 square miles; Richmond and Cape Breton, 350 square miles. At the Joggins, 76 seams of coal, with their underlays, have been described, giving an aggregate thickness of coal of 45 feet, the thickest seam being 3½ and 1½ feet. At Pictou, one seam of 37½ feet and another of 22½ feet are separated from each other by 157 feet of rock. In Cape Breton seams of 9 feet and 6 feet 9 inches have been found. At Springhill eight or nine seams exist, the principal one being 11 feet thick; another of 13 feet, but with two clay partings, furnishes good coal. Twenty-four collieries were in operation in 1876, and 709,640 tons of coal produced. All these mines are in the Cumberland, Pictou and Cape Breton areas. Coal seams occur in very many localities.

Copper is found at Cape d'Or in veins and fissures of the Trap rocks, in masses ranging from a few grains to several pounds, but attempts to work it have not been successful. Near Lochaber Lake several rich veins from two to six feet wide are said to occur. At Polson's Lake a vein of spathic iron, holding rich copper pyrites, promises an abundant yield. Copper pyrites of very rich quality has been reported from the south branch of Salmon River. Other places are Indian Point, Peter's Point, Briar Island. The gray sulphuret, with some green carbonate, is

found at Caribou River, the West River, a little below Durham, and the East River, a few miles above the Albion Mines, also French and Waugh's Rivers.

Freestones, see Grindstones. **Galena,** see Lead.

Gold was mined in thirteen districts in 1876, and a total of 13,038 ounces produced. Nearly half of this amount was from the Sherbrooke district, the next important being those of Oldham, Waverly and Wine Harbor. A new mine opened at Cochrane's Hill on St. Mary's River, in quartz veins, is said to be unusually rich in visible gold. The mines are situated in the Cambrian Quartzite formation of the Atlantic Coast, except that of Gay's River, which occurs in the Lower Carboniferous. (Dawson.) This series of rocks is said to cover an area of 6,000 square miles and to comprise a thickness of 12,000 feet. The numerous or productive strata are estimated at 9,000 feet in thickness. Special localities are too numerous to mention. See article on Geology.

Granite covers large areas in Nova Scotia, and presents many varieties differing in texture and color. The graphic granite of Shelburne is well known. Extensive quarries are worked near Halifax. Syenite and Porphyry of excellent quality and well suited for building and monumental purposes abound in the Cobiquidis, on the east side of Bras d'Or and elsewhere in Cape Breton.

Grindstones, and Freestones for building are extensively quarried for exportation at Wallace and Pictou. At Saw Mill Brook, blocks and flags of excellent quality can be procured in abundance. Grindstones and Whetstones to the value of \$35,847 were exported from the Lower Cove quarries at the Joggins in 1876. Other quarries exist at Seaman's Cove, Ragged Reef and Hebert River. In Guysborough. In Cape Breton at Port Hood Island; Margaree; Whycoomagh and other places.

Gypsum was exported from Nova Scotia in 1876, to the extent of 80,920 tons. It is abundant all the way from Minudie to Pugwash and Wallace, especially at the latter place and at Napan. There are extensive quarries at Windsor, Newport, Walton, Shubenacadie and many other places. Found in Antigonish and East River of Pictou. An enormous bed is exposed at Plaster Cove in Cape Breton; also at Caribou Cove, Little River, Lennox Passage, Cheticamp, Margaree River, St. Ann's, Lake Ainslie, Mabou, Big Harbor on the Great Bras d'Or, etc., etc. On the St. Croix, near Windsor, a long range of cliffs of snow-white gypsum presents one of the finest exposures in the Province. It consists principally of Anhydrite or hard plaster, sometimes called "Sharkstone" by quarrymen, from its rough shagreen-like surface when weathered.

Hydraulic Limestone producing a good cement is found at Chester Basin.

Iron. The most productive mines are those of the Steel Company of Canada in Londonderry. The supplies are drawn from extensive beds of Limonite. A great vein of specular and spathic ore was formerly worked, but is now neglected. In 1876, 15,274 tons were mined. The iron deposits on the East River of Pictou are said by Dr. Dawson to consist of—(1). "A bed of red hematite in the Lower Helderberg slates. It has a percentage of forty-three to fifty four of iron, and varies in thickness from ten to thirty feet. Its outcrop has been traced for several miles over ground where it is very accessible, and not more than twelve miles distant from the great Pictou collieries." (2). A vein of crystalline specular ore, . . . It has been traced for a mile or more, and in some places has a thickness of twenty feet of pure ore. Masses of magnetite occur in parts of the vein, and also quantities of spathic iron and ankerite. (3). Veins of limonite, which occur in many places on the East River of Pictou; some of them of large dimensions, and associated with subordinate veins and concretions of pyrolusite or manganese ore. (4). In the Lower Carboniferous, on Sutherland's River, there is a remarkable vein of crystalline spathic iron ore or carbonate of iron." In Colchester, rich deposits of limonite are found at Brookfield and Old Barns, and near the mouth of the Shubenacadie. A bed of peroxide six feet thick occurs at Nictaux and develops into extensive beds of magnetic iron at Moose River.

Clay Ironstone occurs in beds from six inches to four feet thick on French River, Pictou County. The ore contains thirty-five per cent. of iron. In the Joggins Section it is found in balls in the shales and in irregular bands. Nodules are present in large quantities in the coal measures of Glace Bay and Sidney. Various iron ores are reported from many localities.

Iron Ochres and Mineral Paints are abundant in connection with the iron deposits. They are worked to some extent at Londonderry mines, Folly Mountain and other places.

Titaniferous Iron Ore occurs at Sable River, Shelburne County, and in sand at Digby Cove.

Lead, Galena. A vein has been worked at Caledonia, Guysborough County. Disseminated crystals and small veins of sulphuret of lead are found in limestone at Gay's River. See Silver.

Limestones abound in Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, and every county in Cape Breton. Immense deposits crop out in several districts. From Minudie to Pugwash and Wallace it is extensively developed. The bituminous limestone of the Joggins is richly charged with phosphates in the form of fish bones and scales, and is worth three times as much as ordinary limestone for agricultural purposes. The production of lime has become an important branch of industry.

Manganese Ores in veins or disseminated in nodules are found in considerable quantities at Terry Cape, where a specimen of the ore has yielded five ounces of silver to the ton, and at Onslow Mountain where it has been worked with profit. On the East River of Pictou it is associated with limonite.

Marble of various beautiful varieties has resulted from the alteration of the limestones at Craignish and Long Point, Cape Breton. An outcrop of gray and white Marble appears along the line from Long Island on the Little Bras d'Or toward the East arm. White and purplish varieties, also a variety with green spots, tinged by serpentine, are found at Five Islands. The white is sometimes very pure and fine-grained. At Fraser's Mountain and Little Harbor, a cretaceous limestone of peculiar character resembling marble, has attracted attention for ornamental purposes.

Salt Springs originating in the Lower Carboniferous rocks, occur at Walton and at Springhill, two miles from the mines. At Antigonish borings have been made, from which a rich flow of brine has been obtained.

Silver in the form of a sulphide and argentiferous galena have been found at Watchabuck in Cape Breton. The indications of its presence in quantity are good. Argentiferous galena occurs in a vein five inches thick on the North River of St. Ann's Bay, Cape Breton. The ore yields 135 pounds lead and 2.95 ounces of silver per ton. See Manganese.

Stone fit for roofing is met with at New Canaan and the Middle River of Pictou; also at several places on the Atlantic coast.

Umber is worked at Chester and sold as Chester mineral paint.

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v-white gypsum
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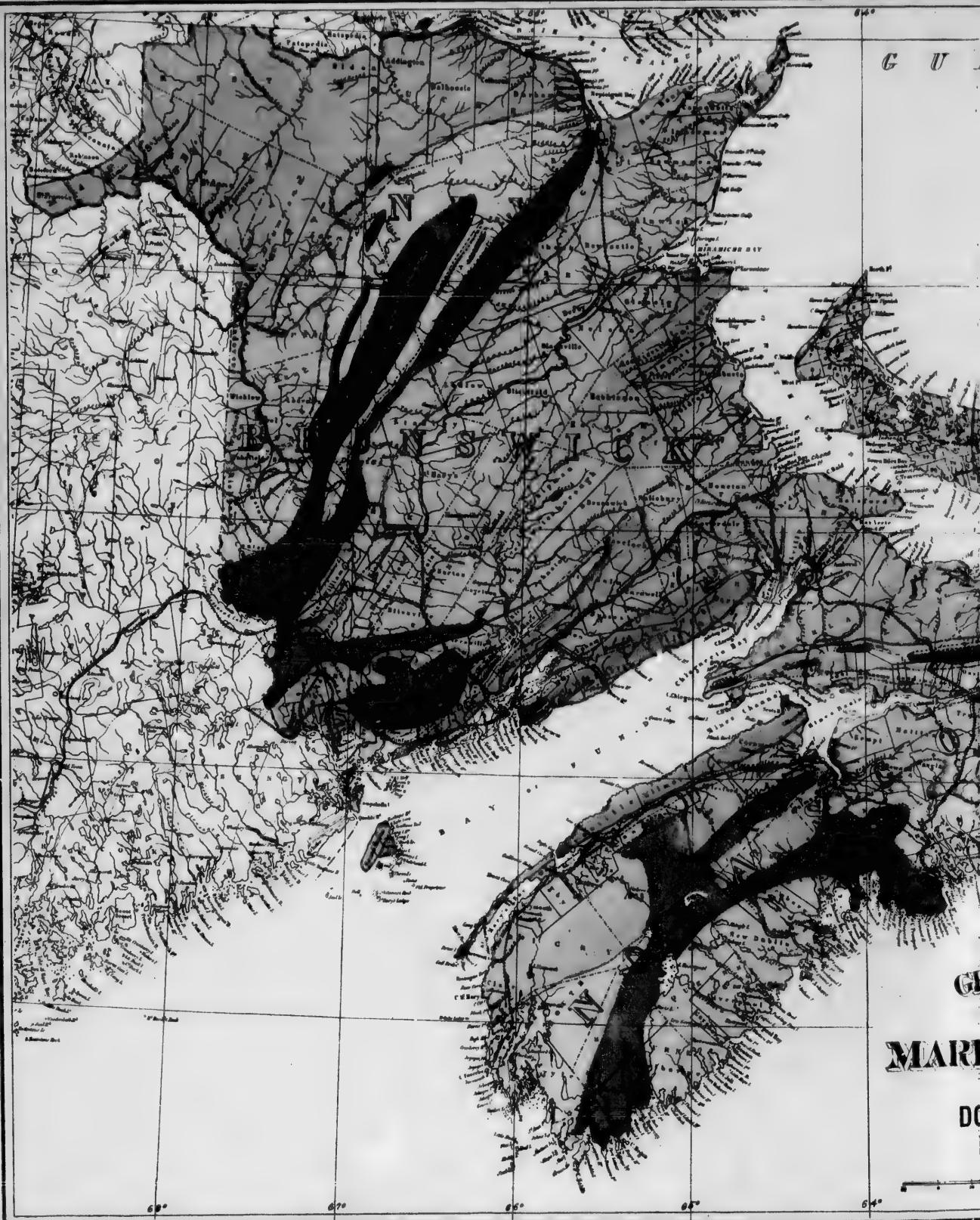
e in quantity are

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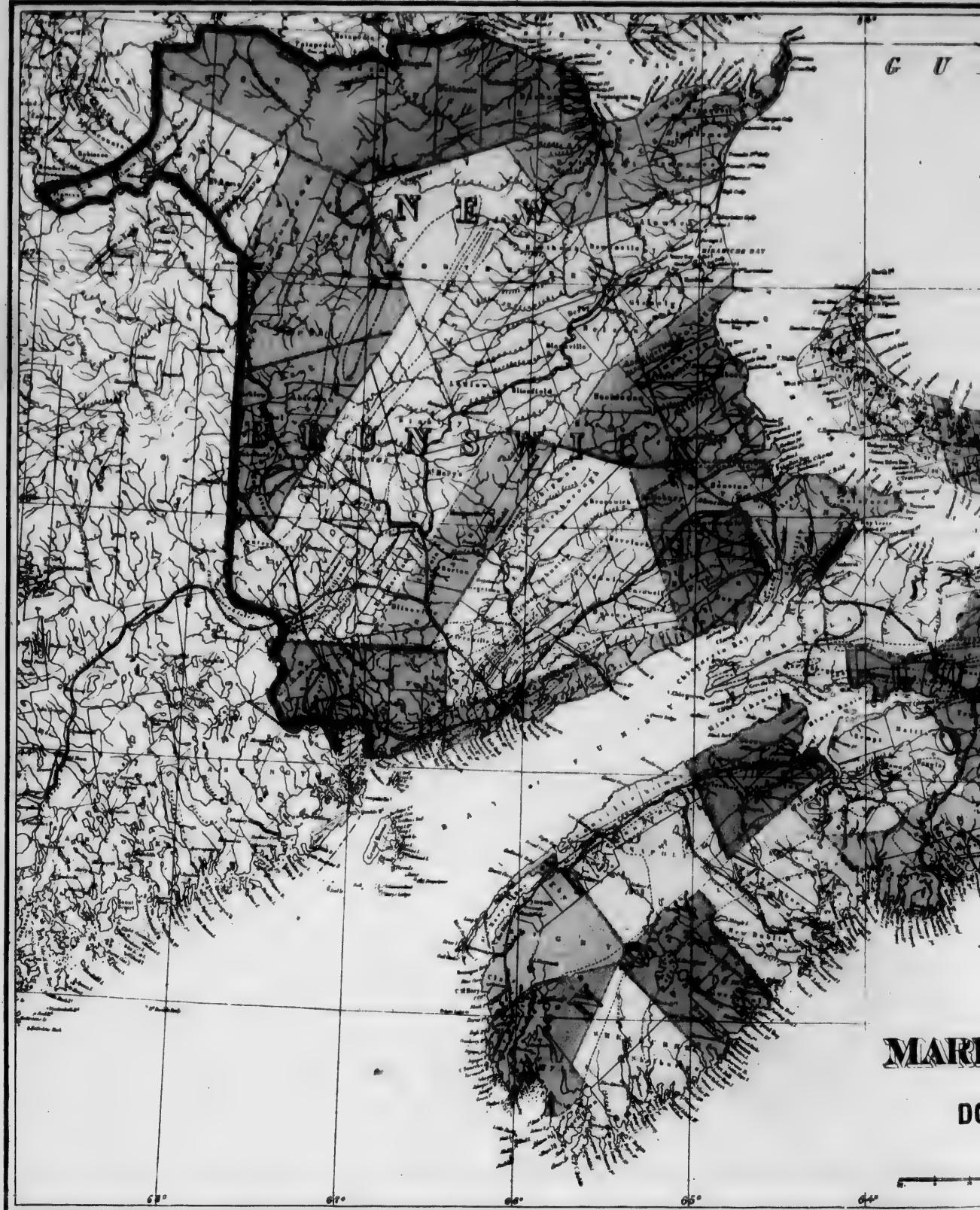
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G U L F or S^t L A W R E N C E C R

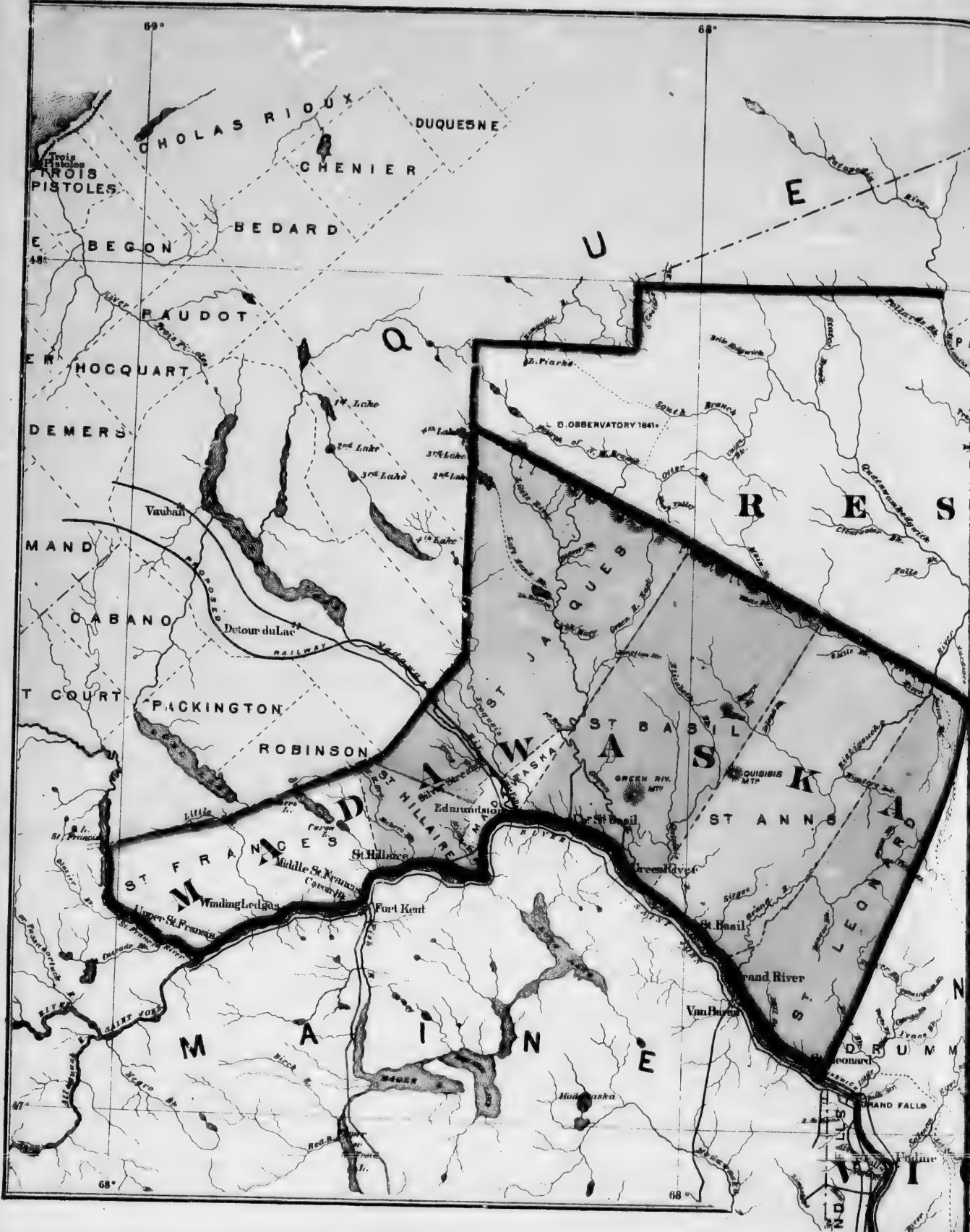
**THE
MARITIME PROVINCES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.**

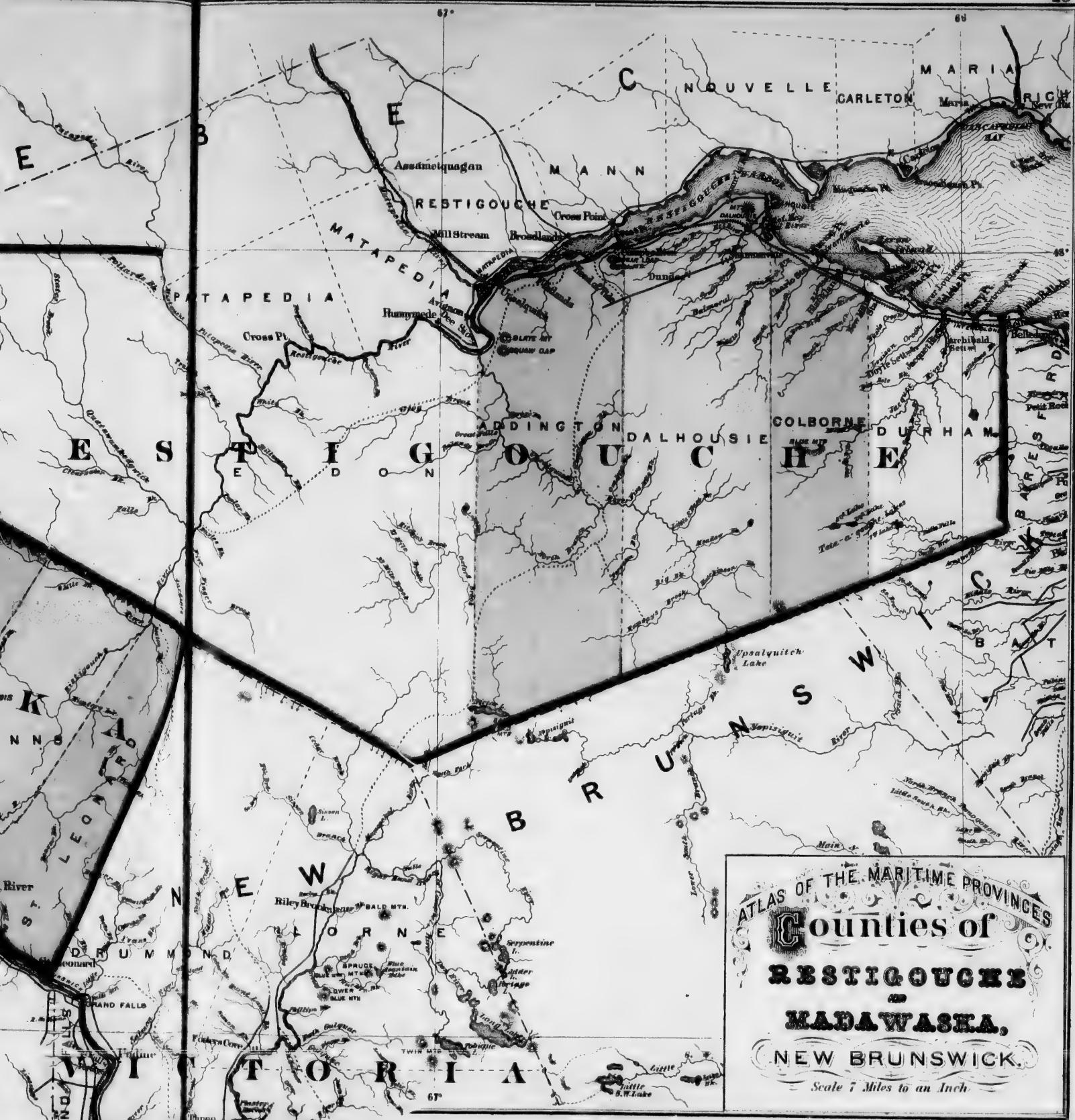
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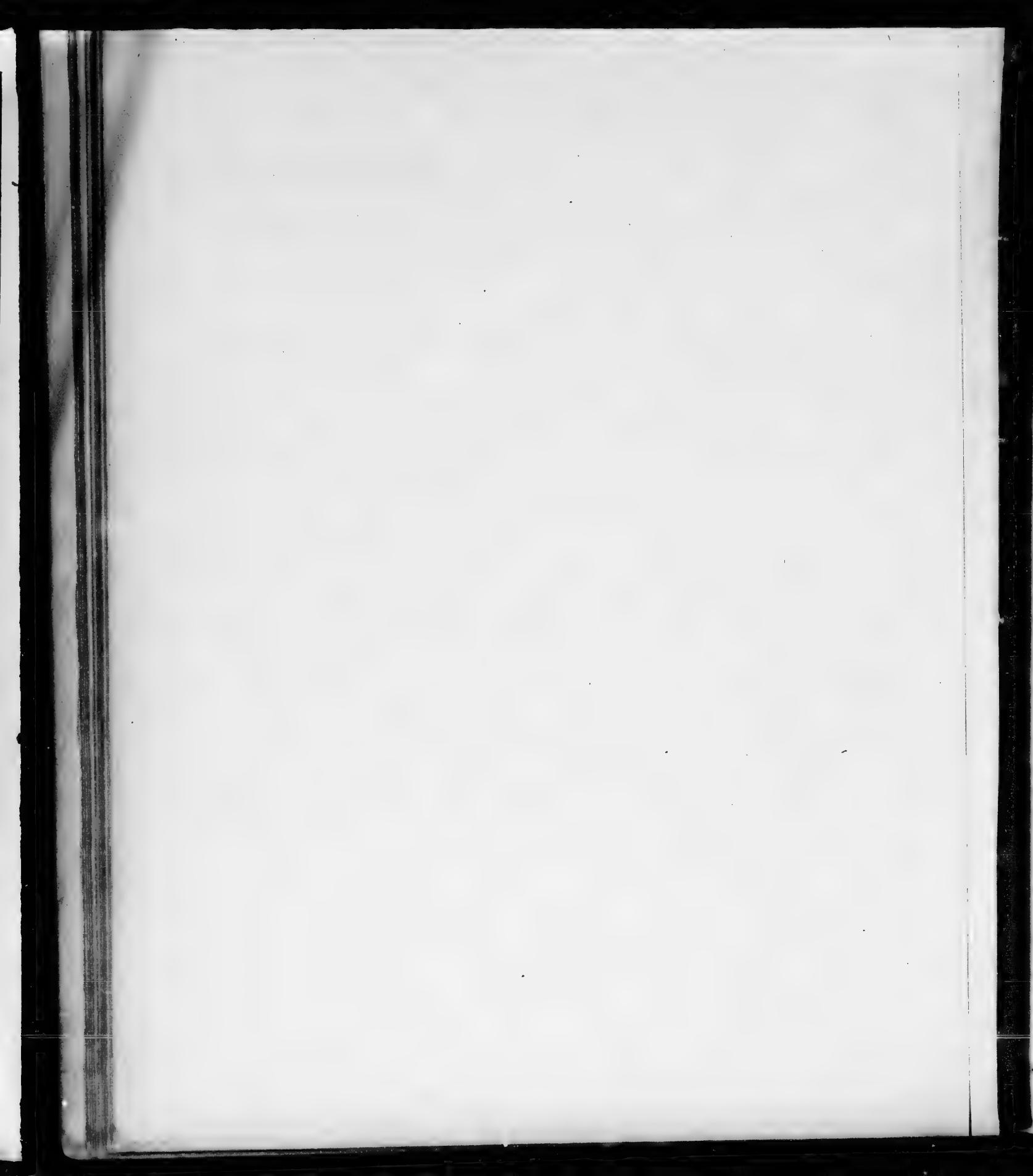






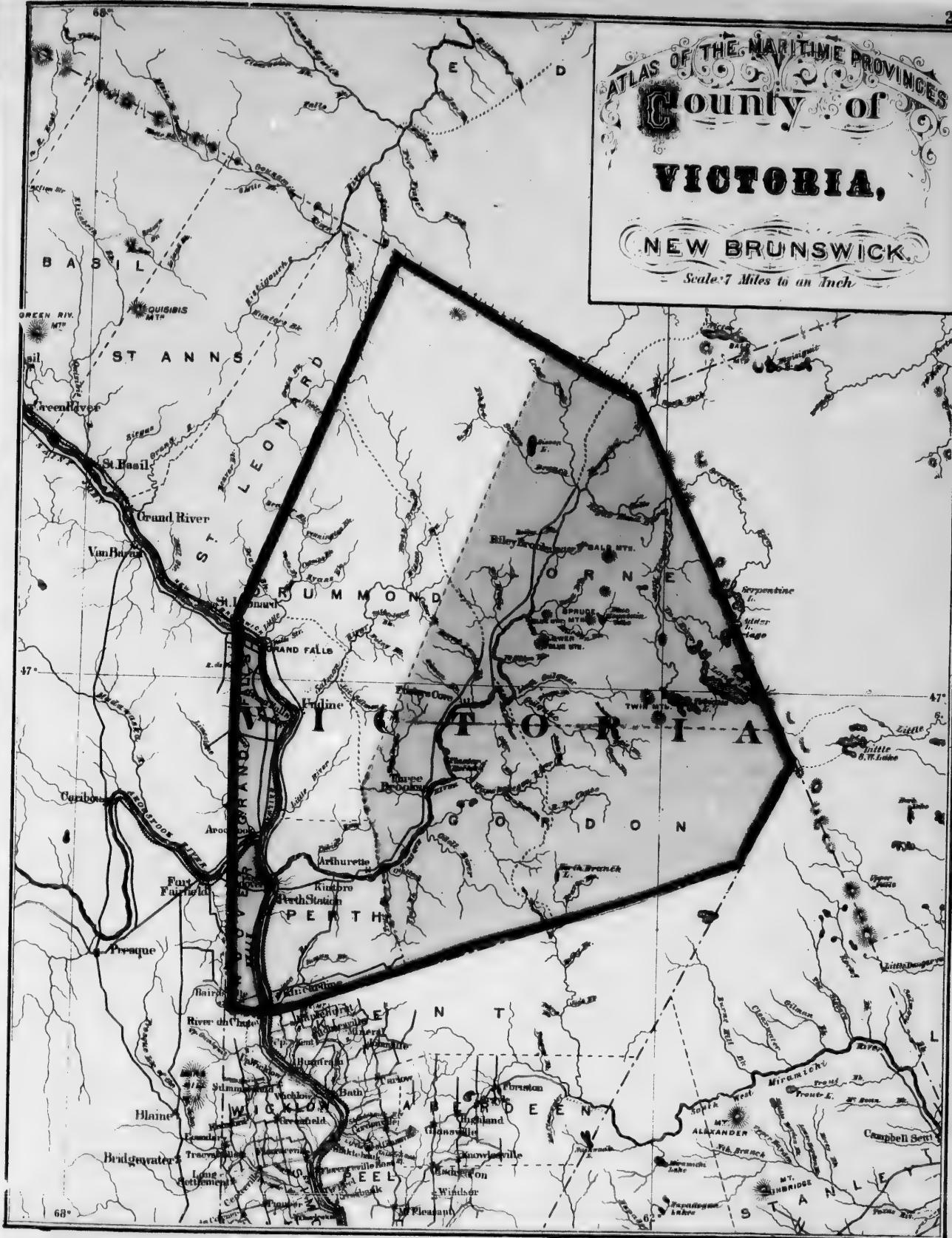
ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
Counties of
RESTIGOUCHE
MADAWASKA,
NEW BRUNSWICK.

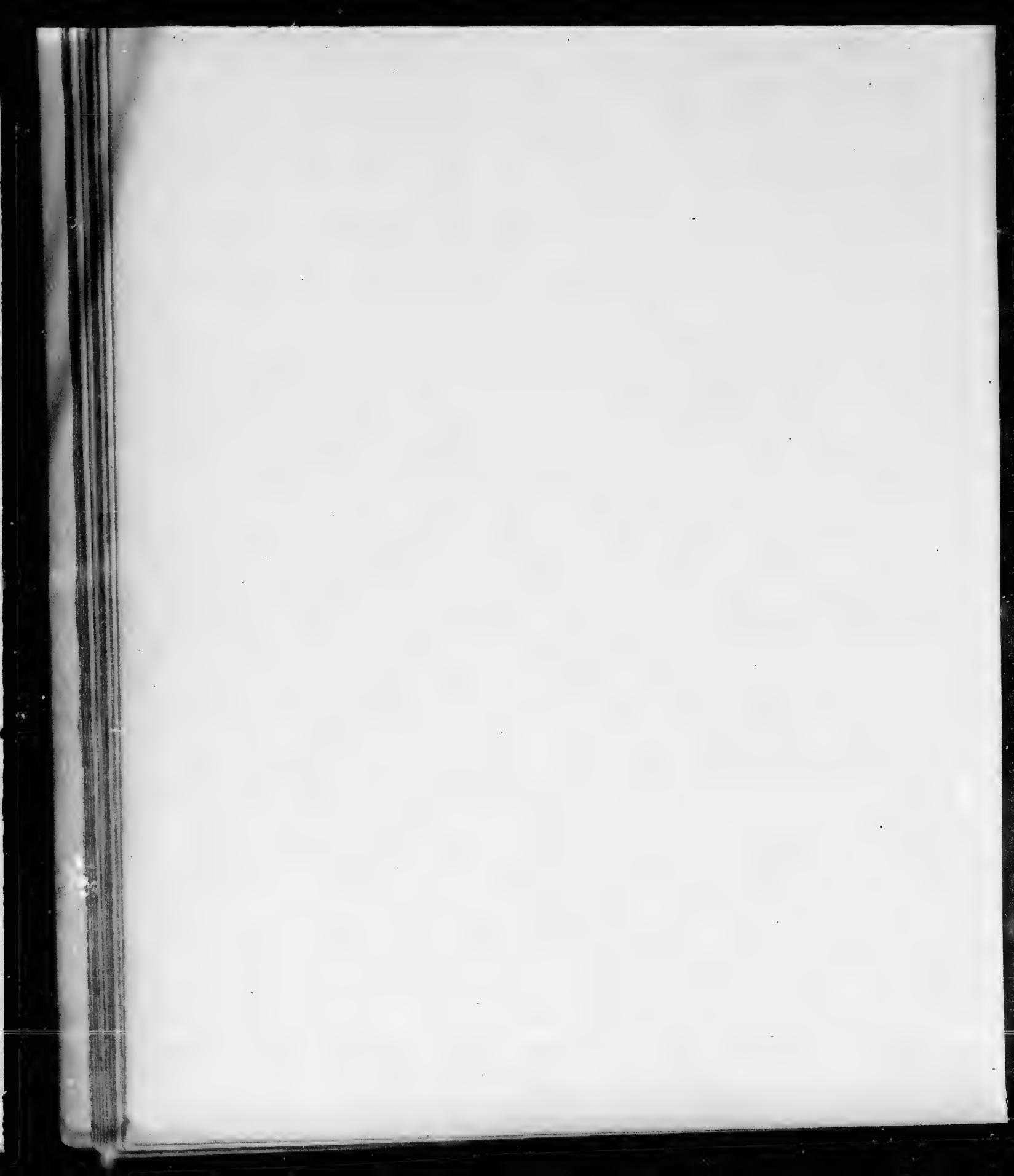
Scale 7 Miles to an Inch



ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
County of
VICTORIA,
NEW BRUNSWICK.

Scale: 7 Miles to an Inch



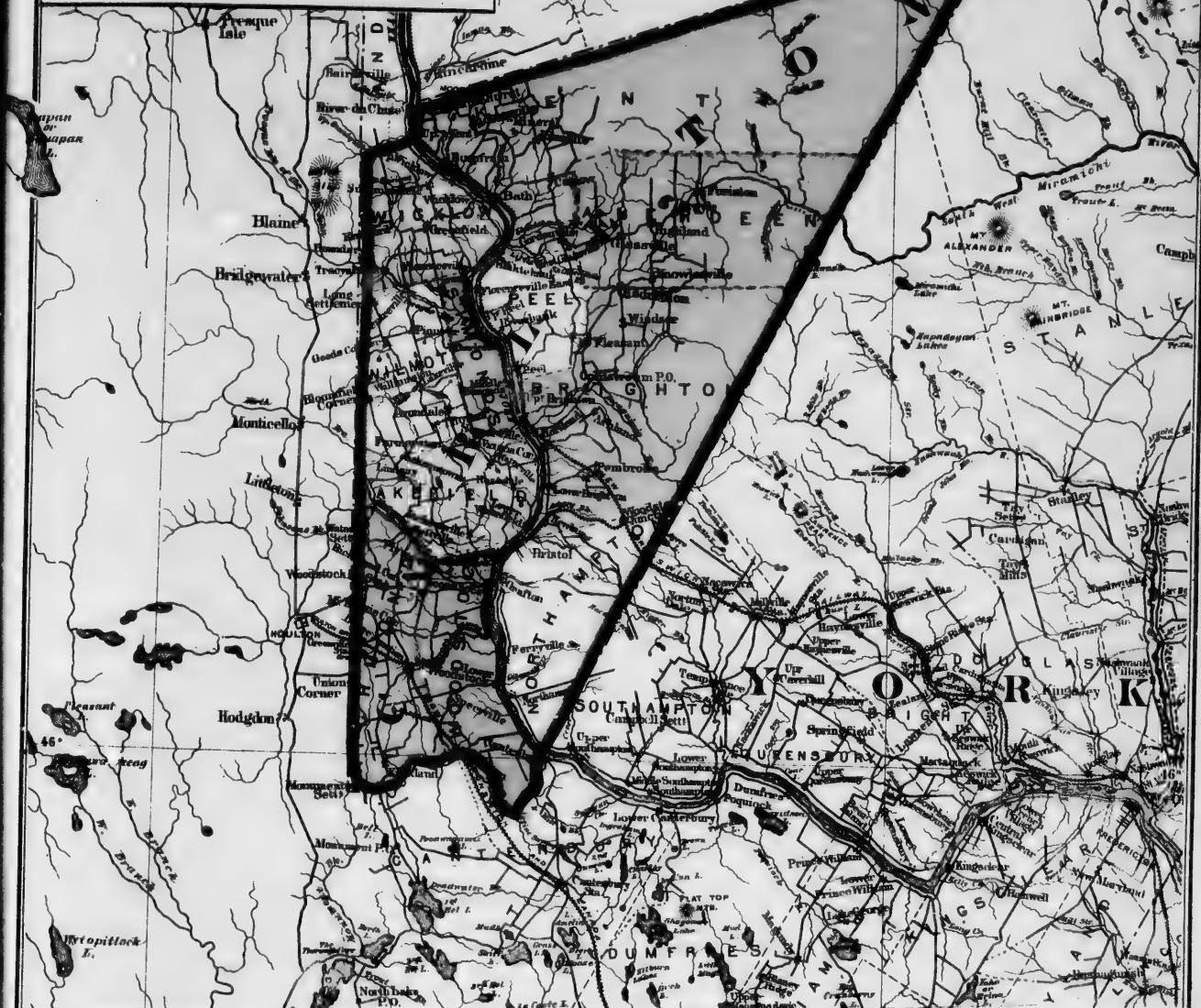


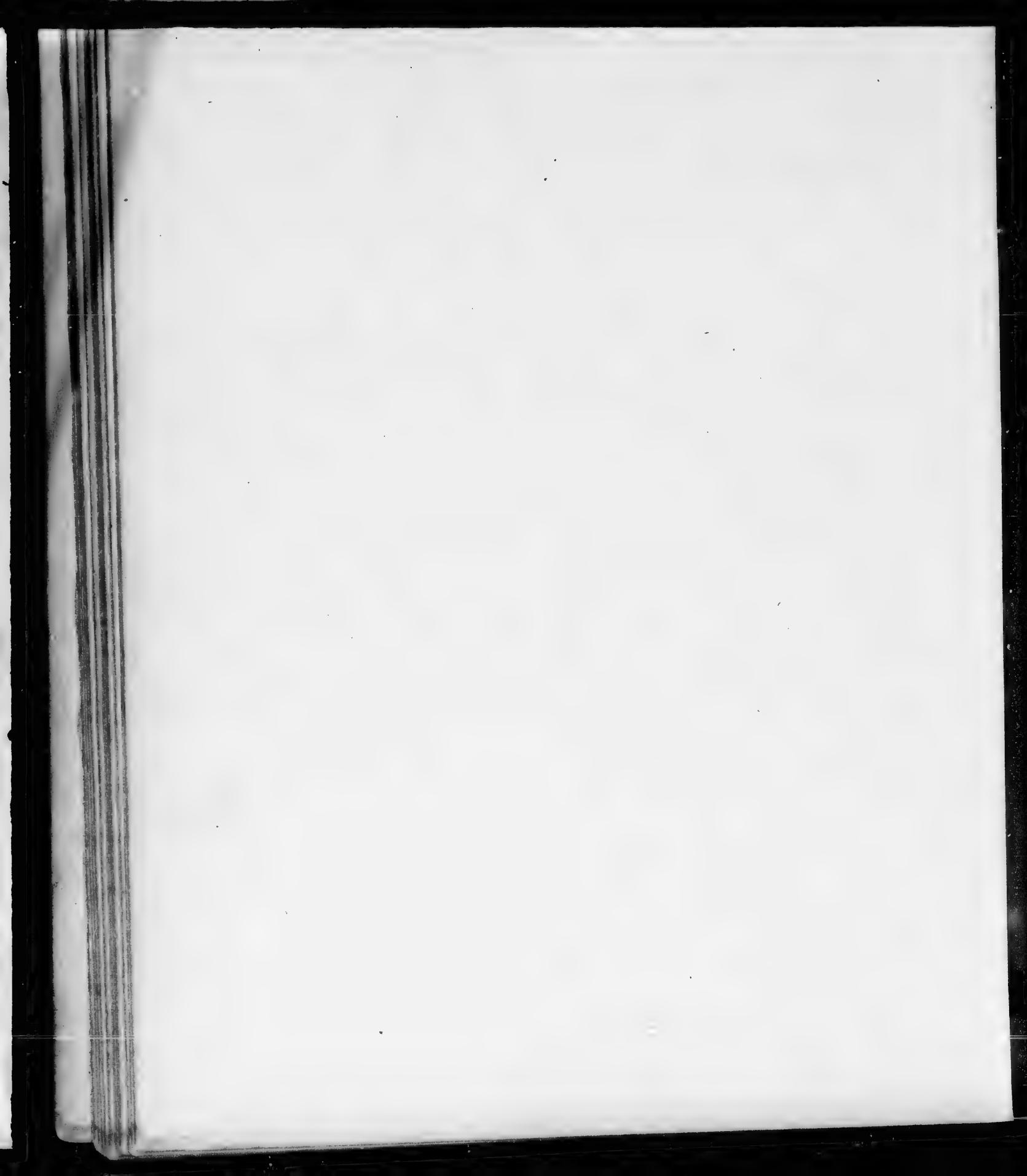
ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
County of

CARLETON.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch





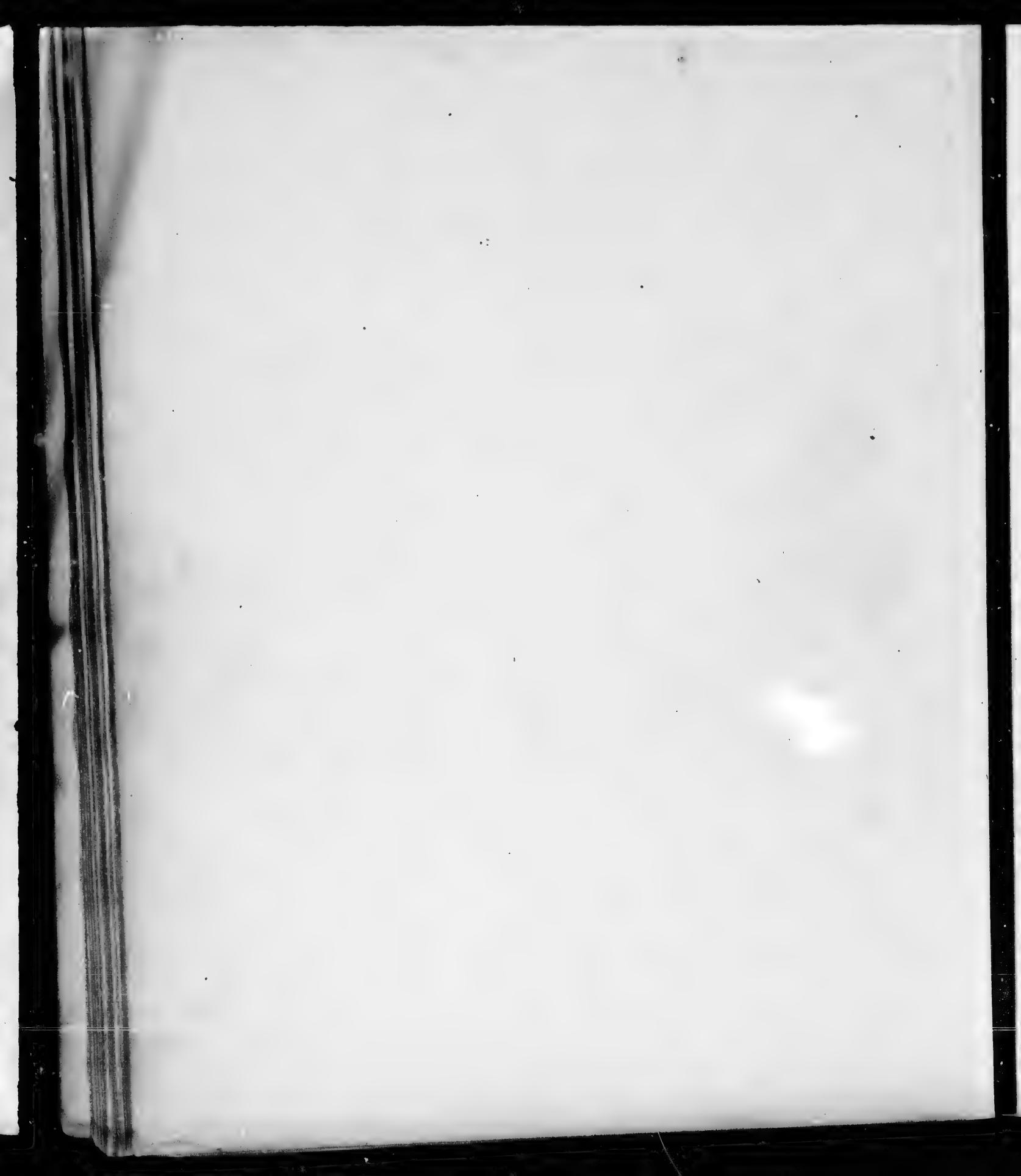
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County of

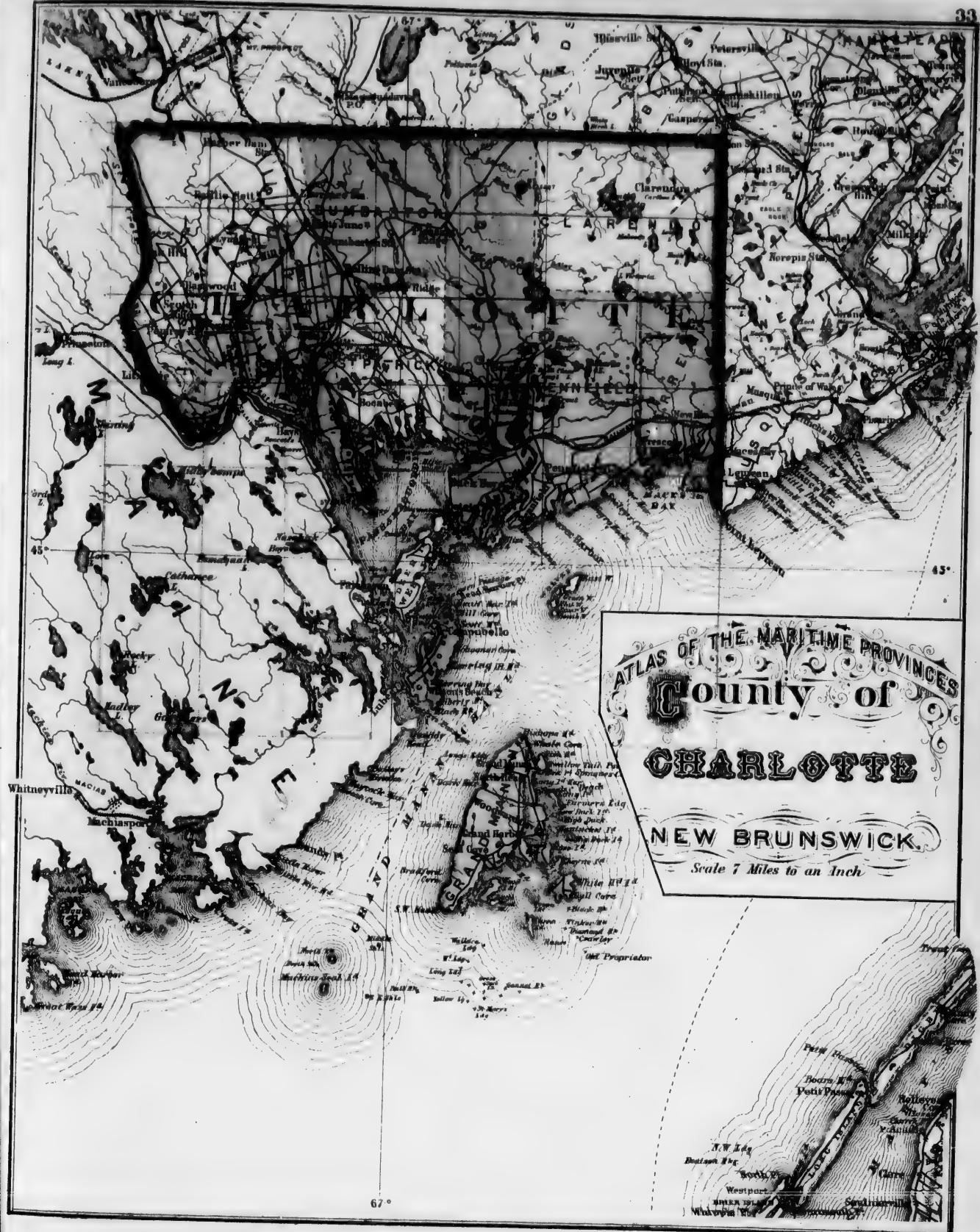
YORK,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch





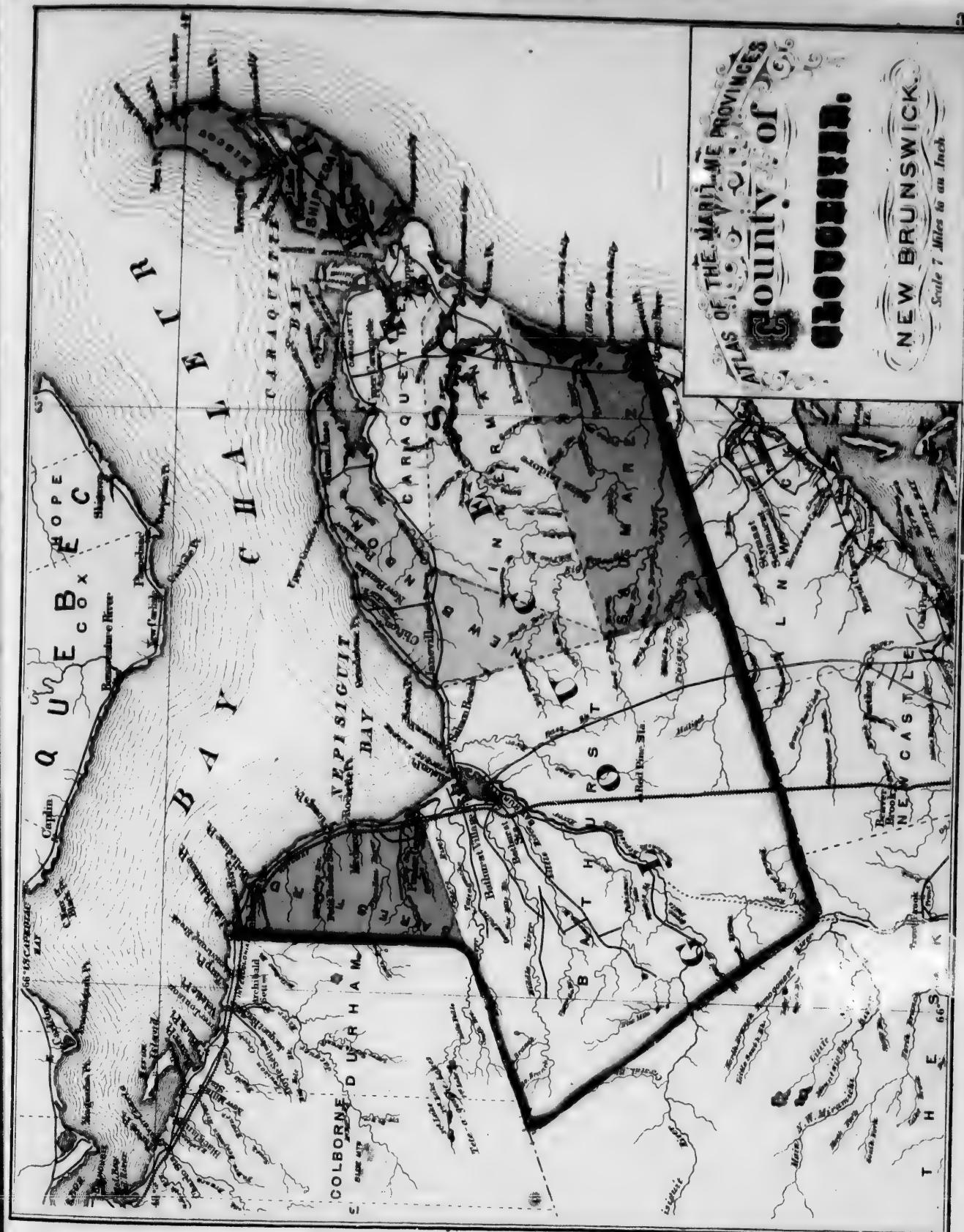




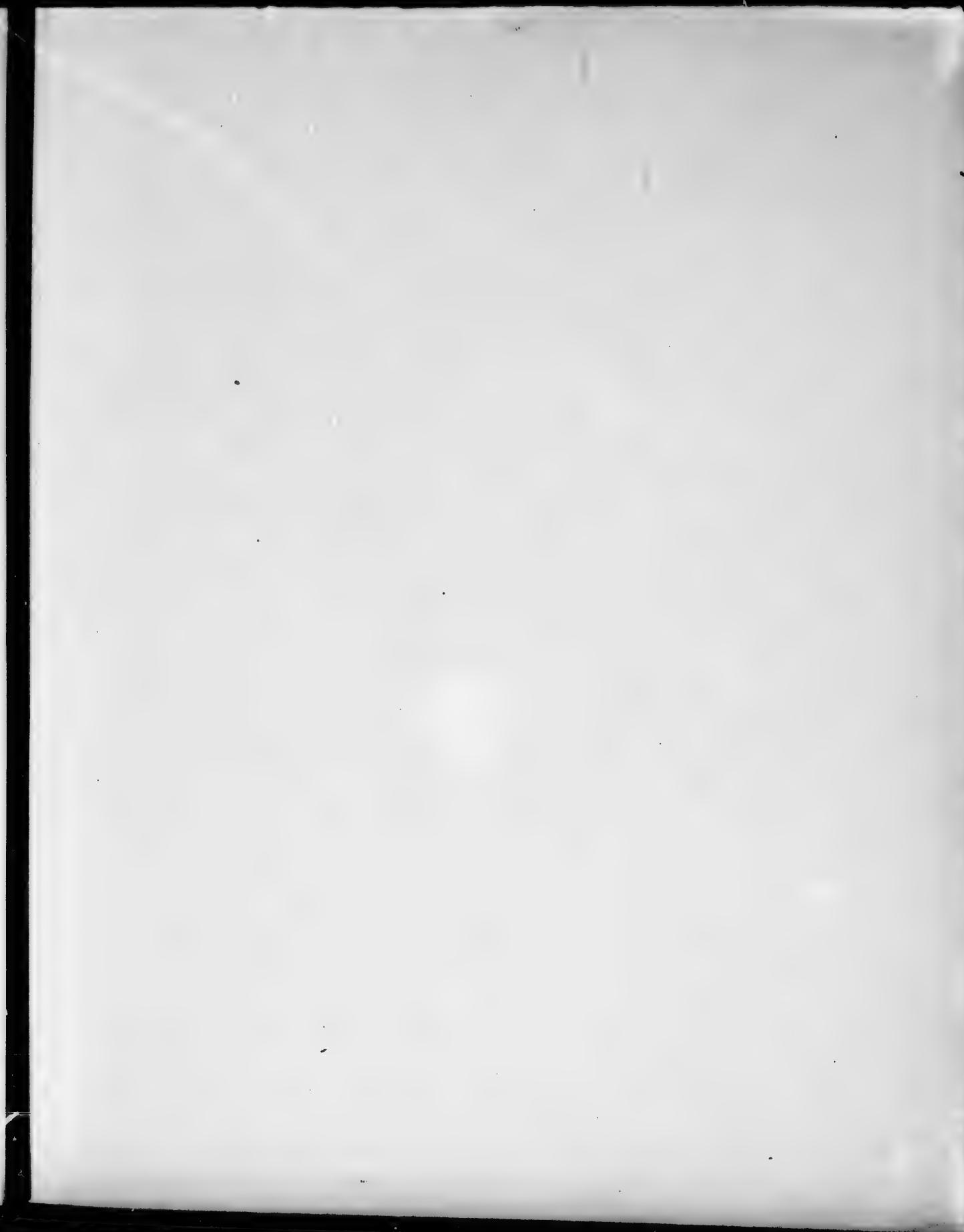
**ATLAS OF THE MARQUISÉ PROVINCES
COUNTY OF ST. JAMES.**

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch









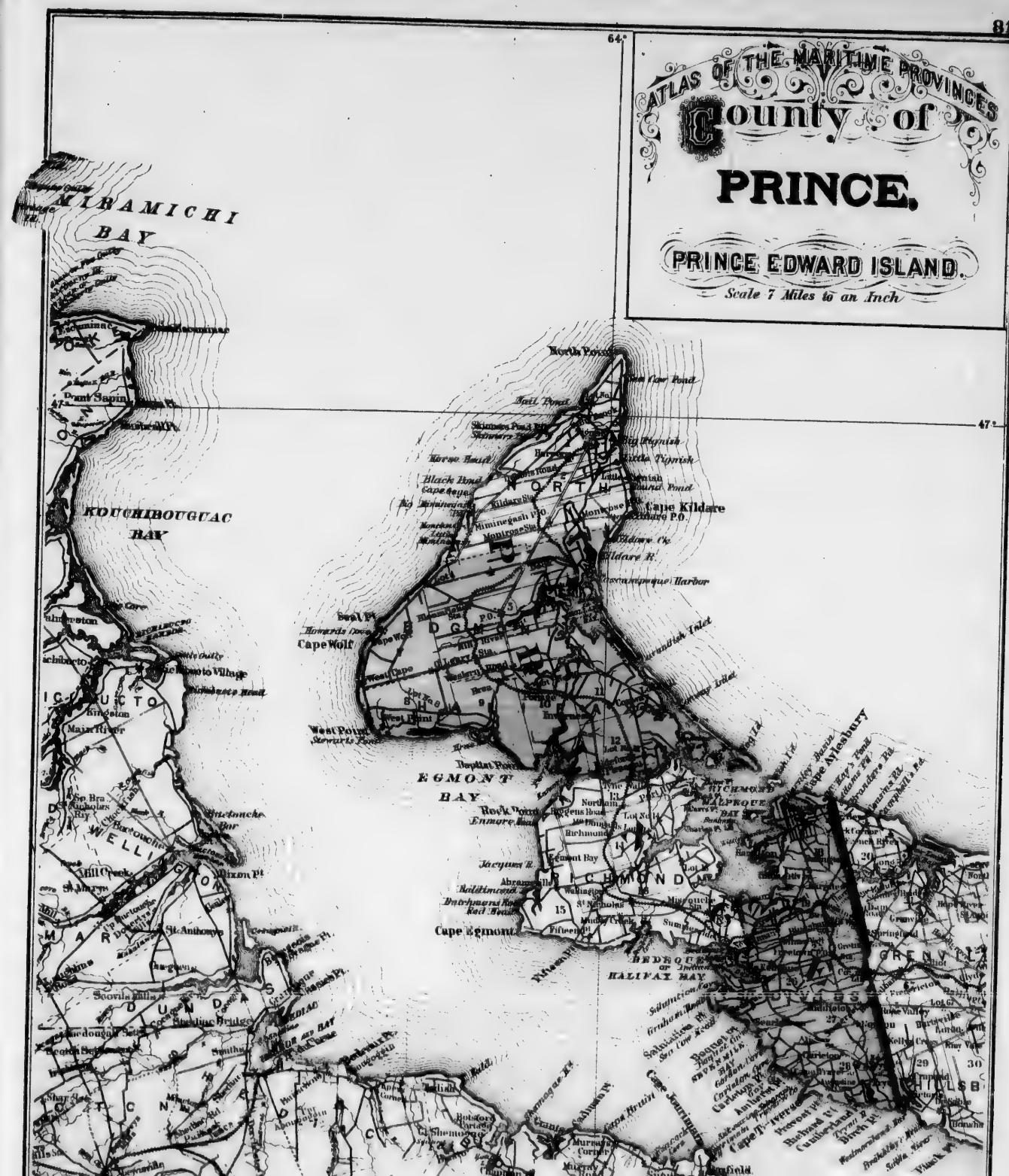


81

ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
County of
PRINCE.

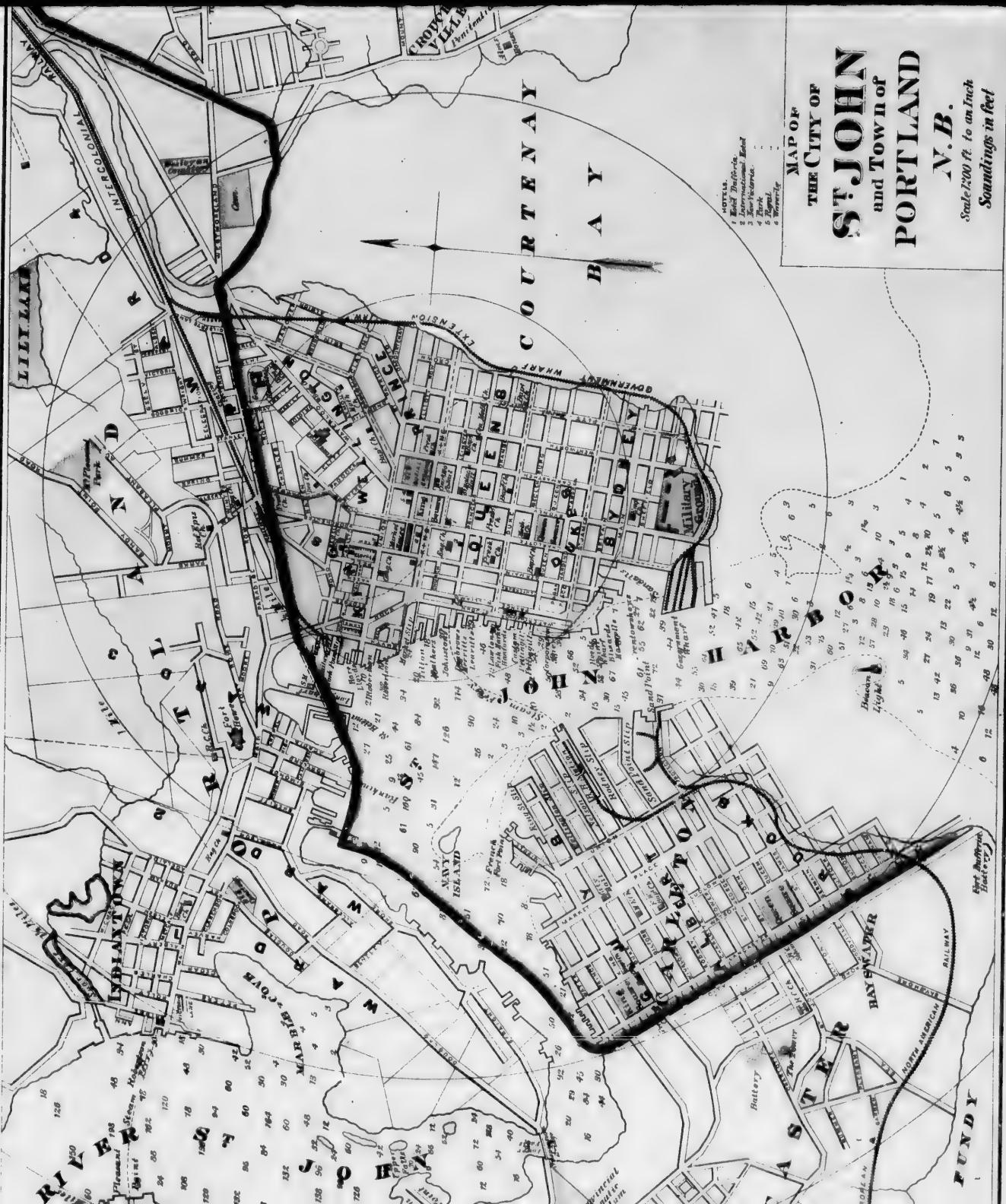
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch.

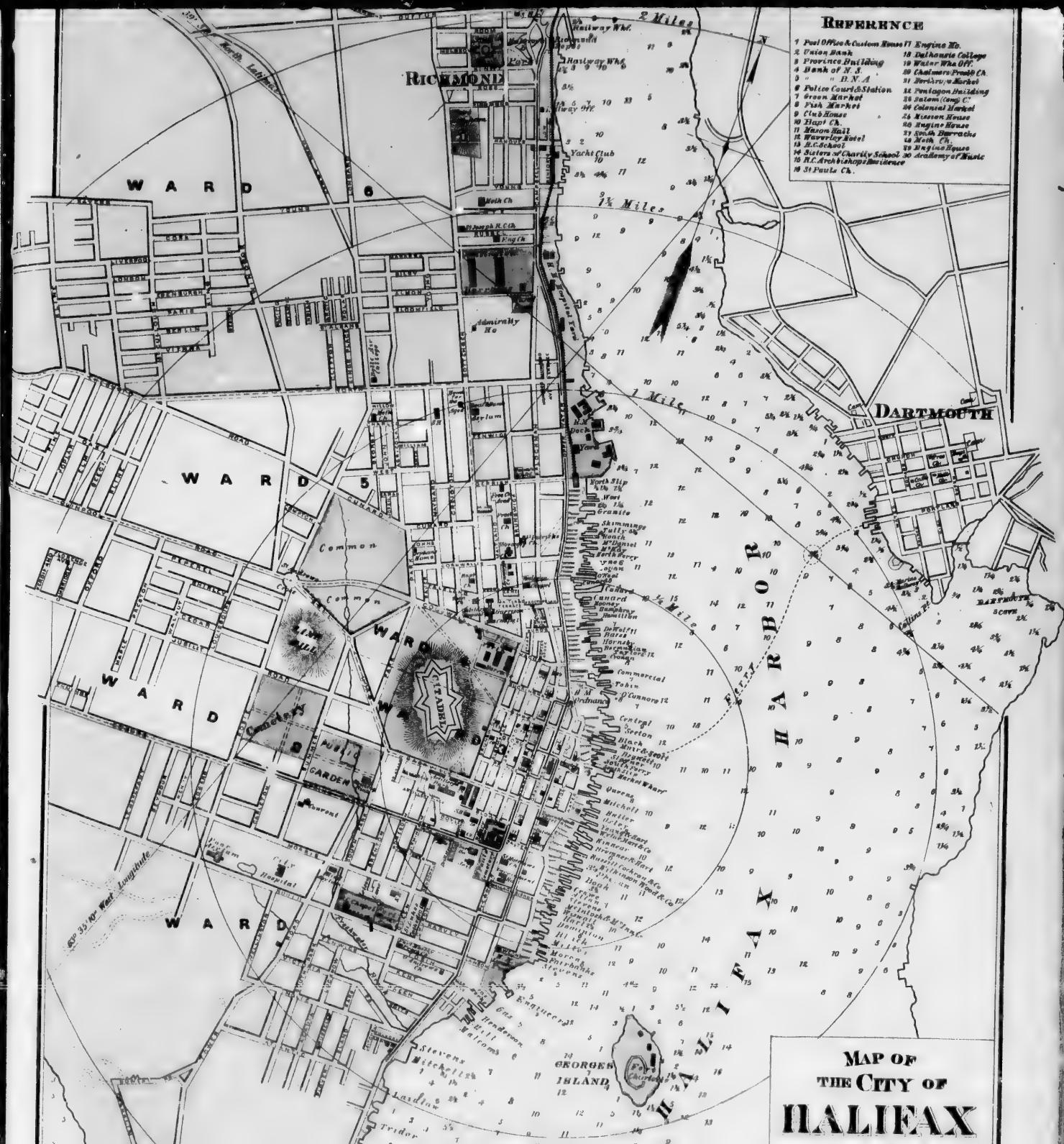


LITTA

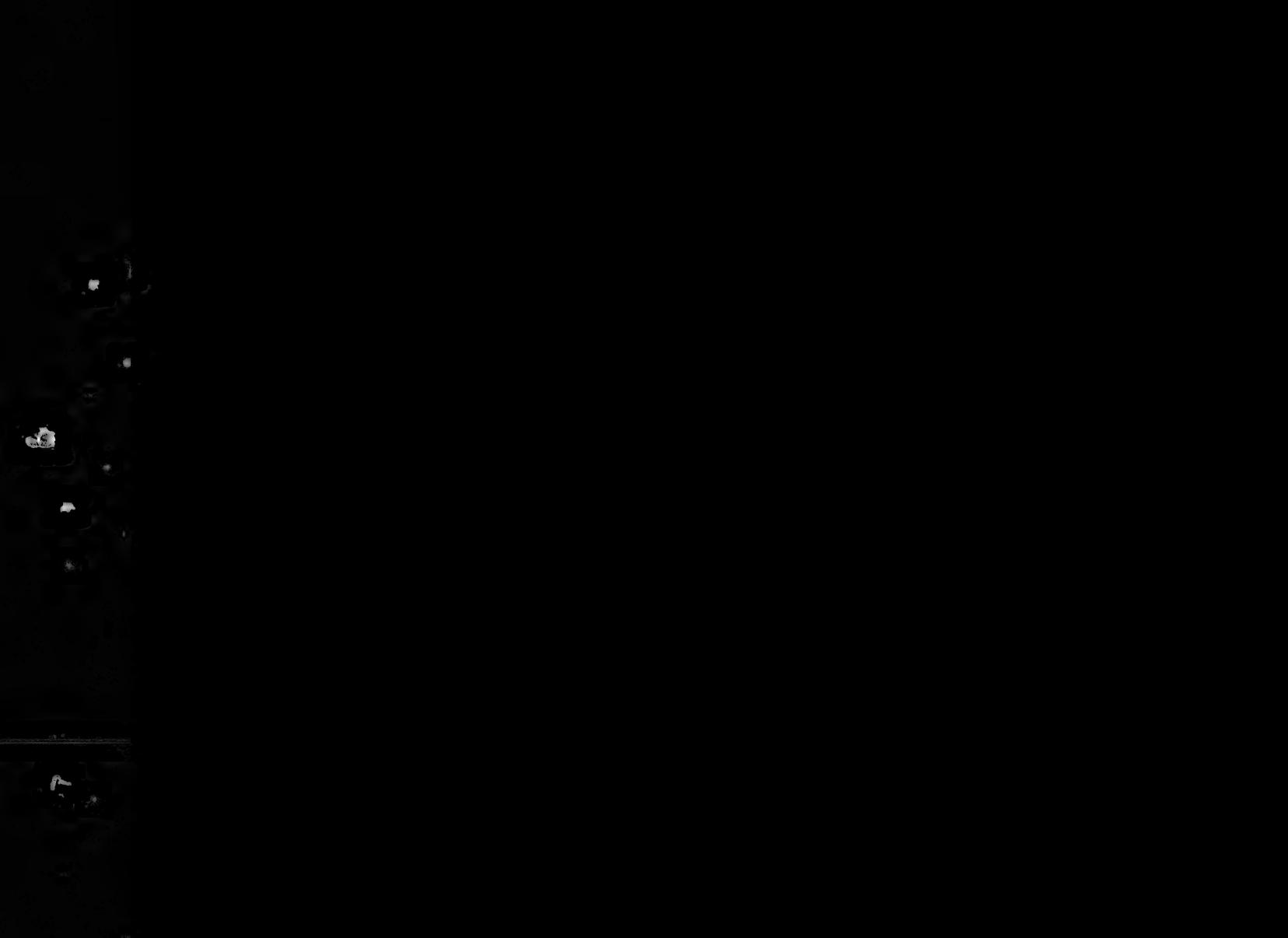
LEADER







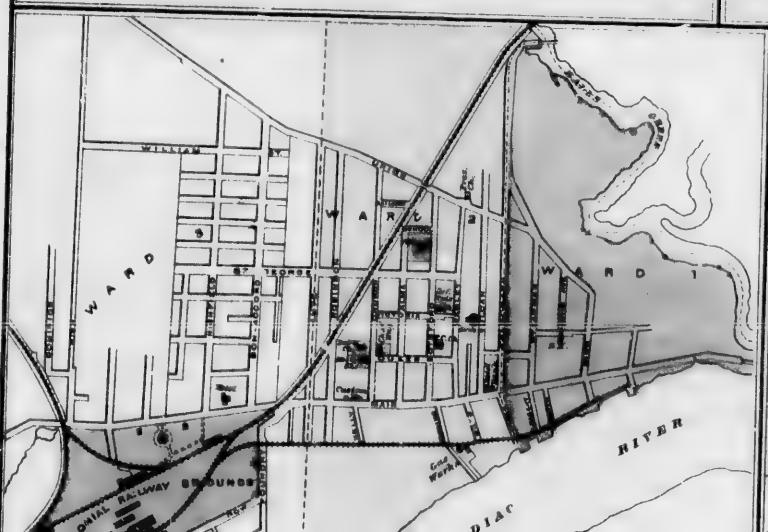
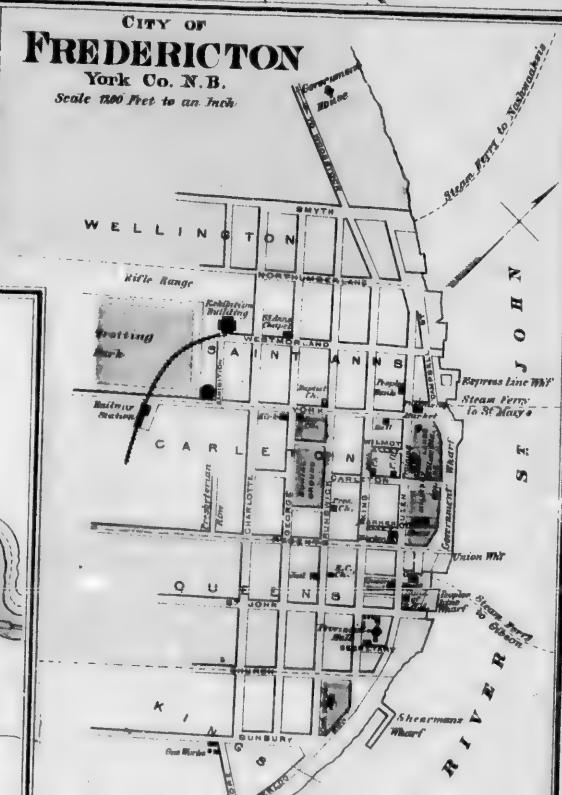
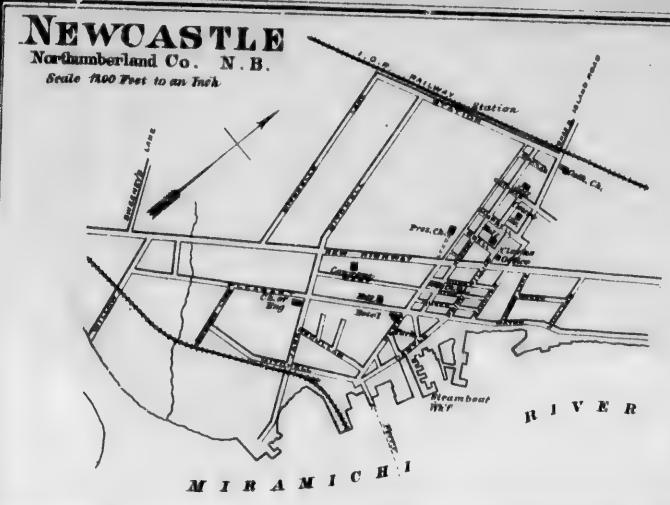
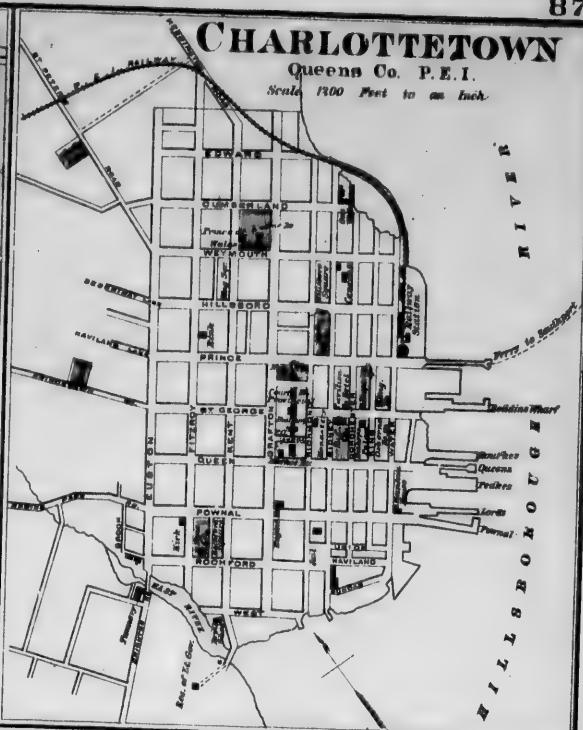


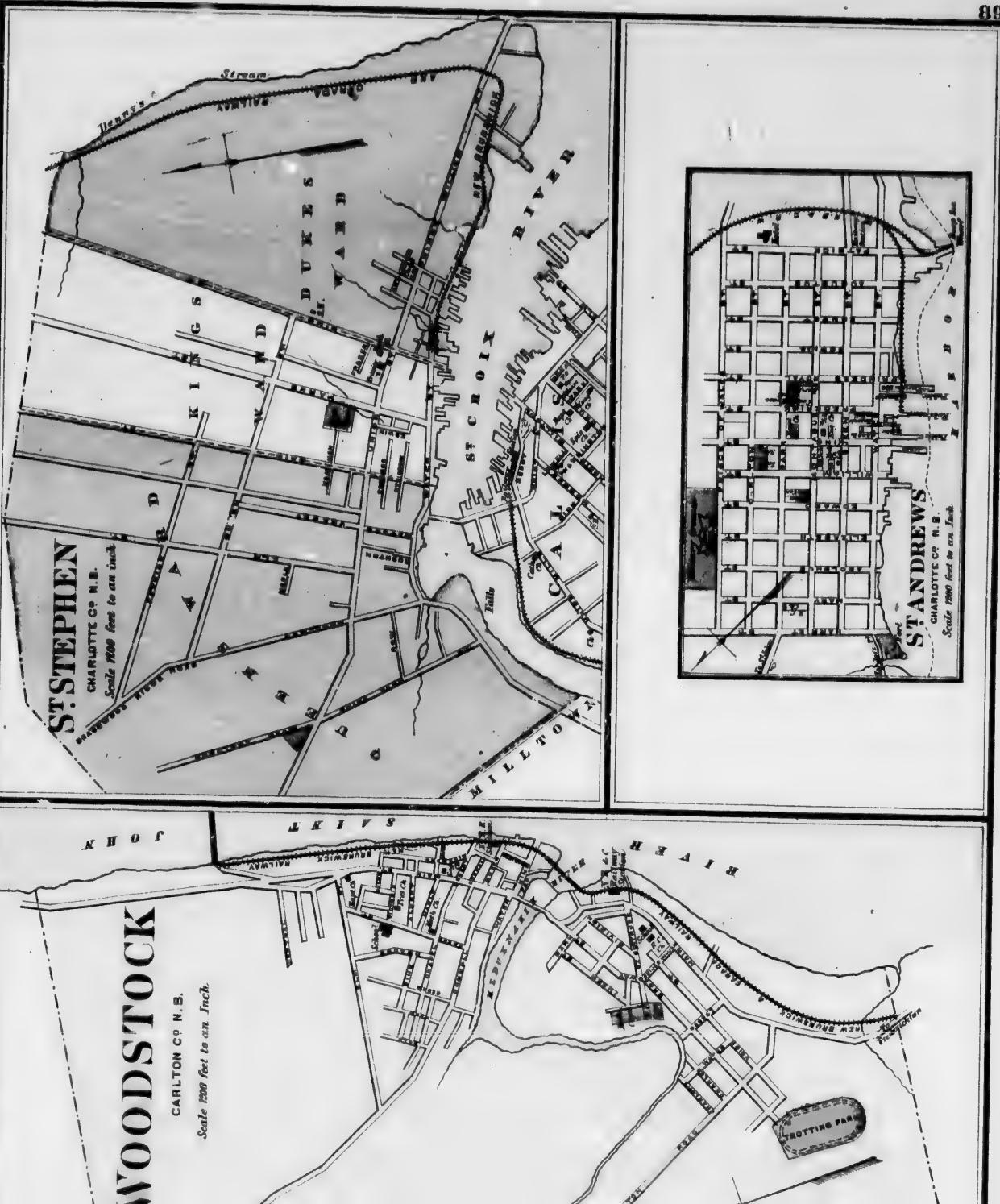




Winn

Douglas, T. S.





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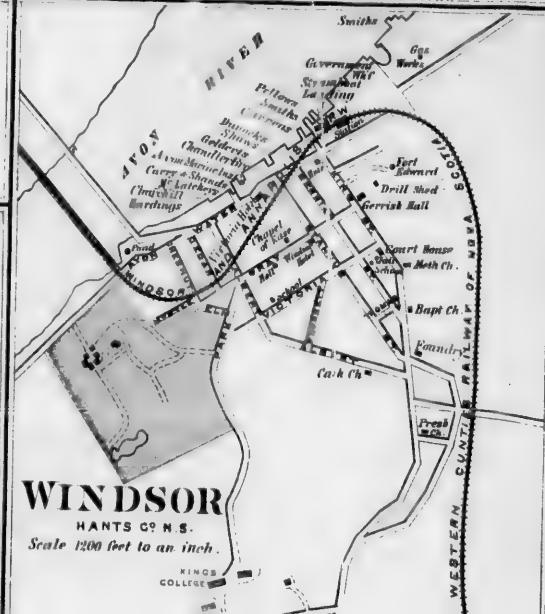
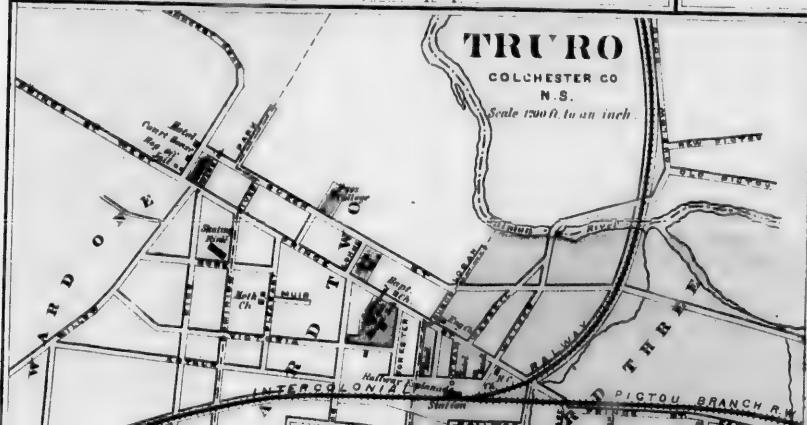
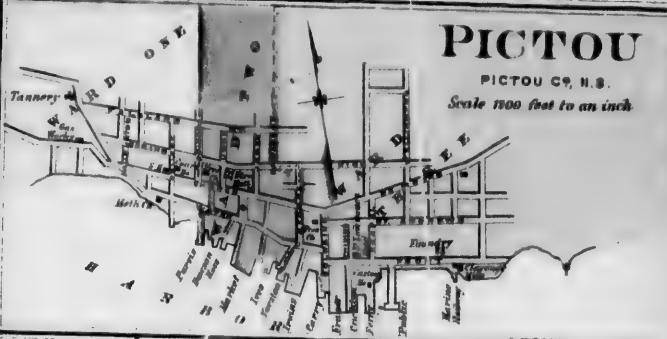
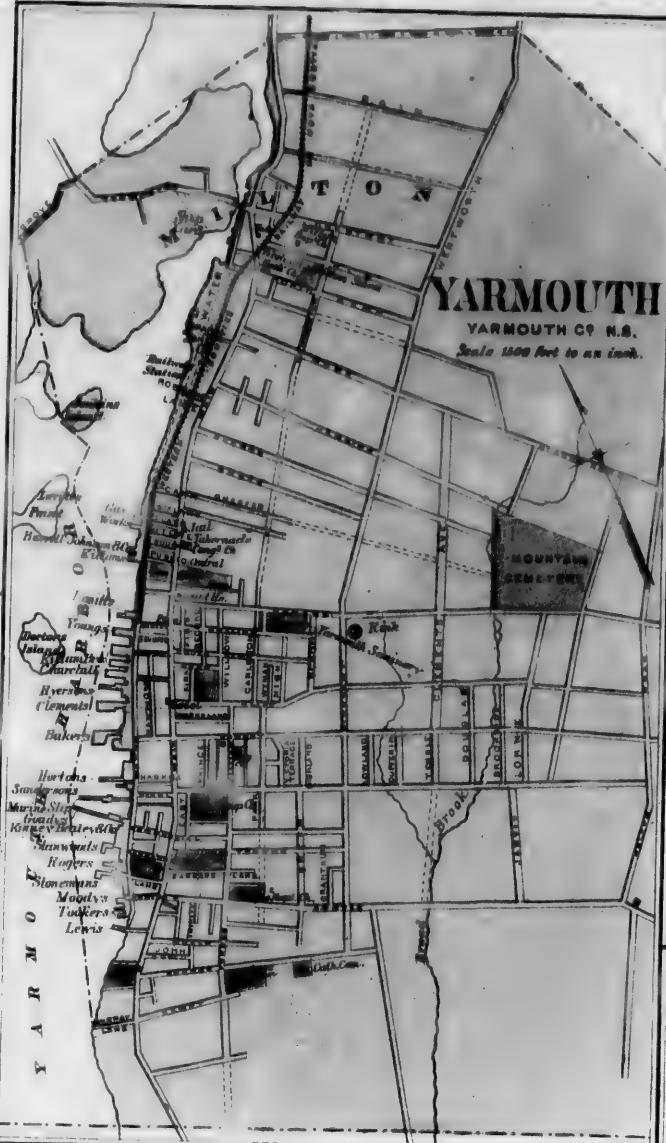
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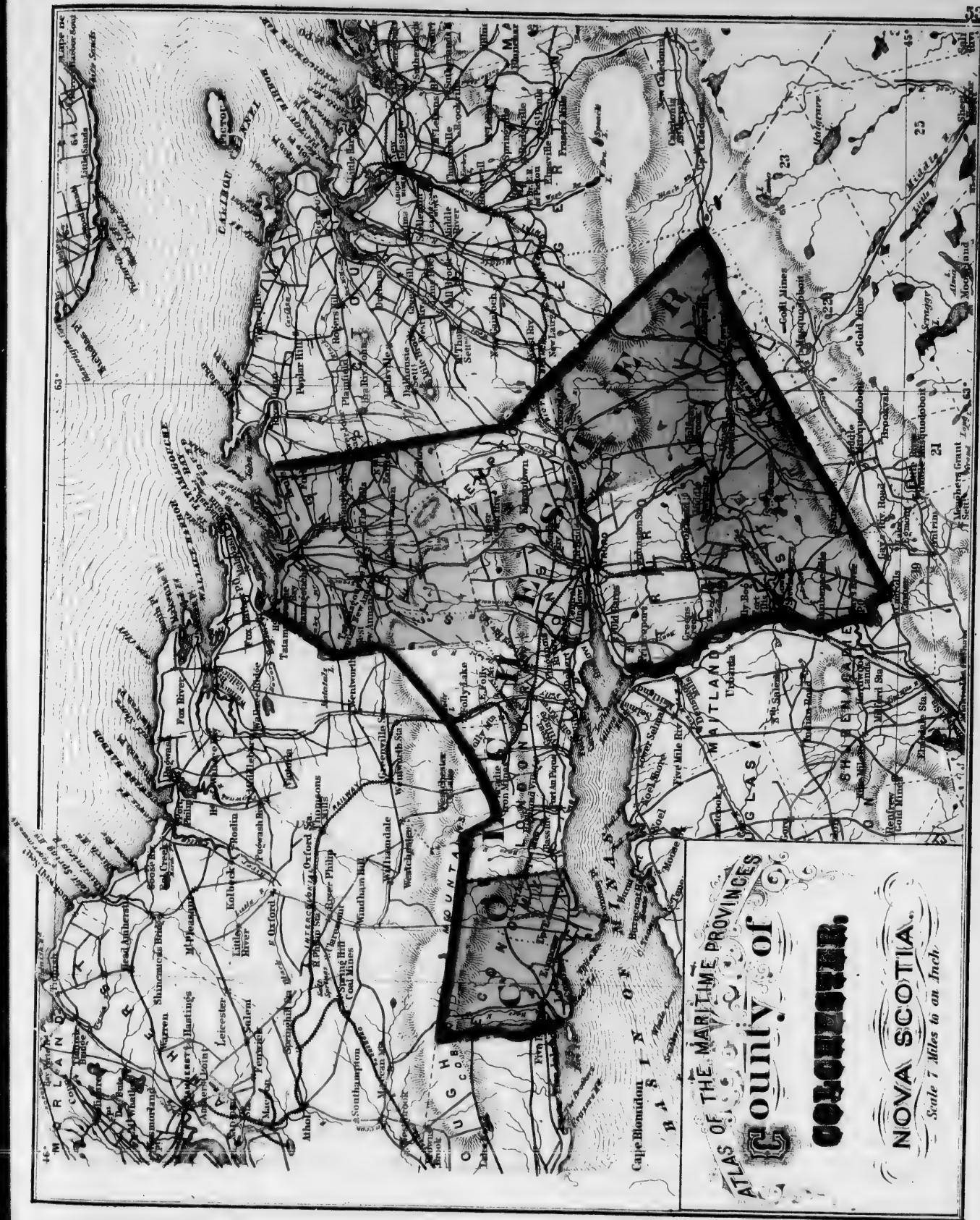
Y A R M O T









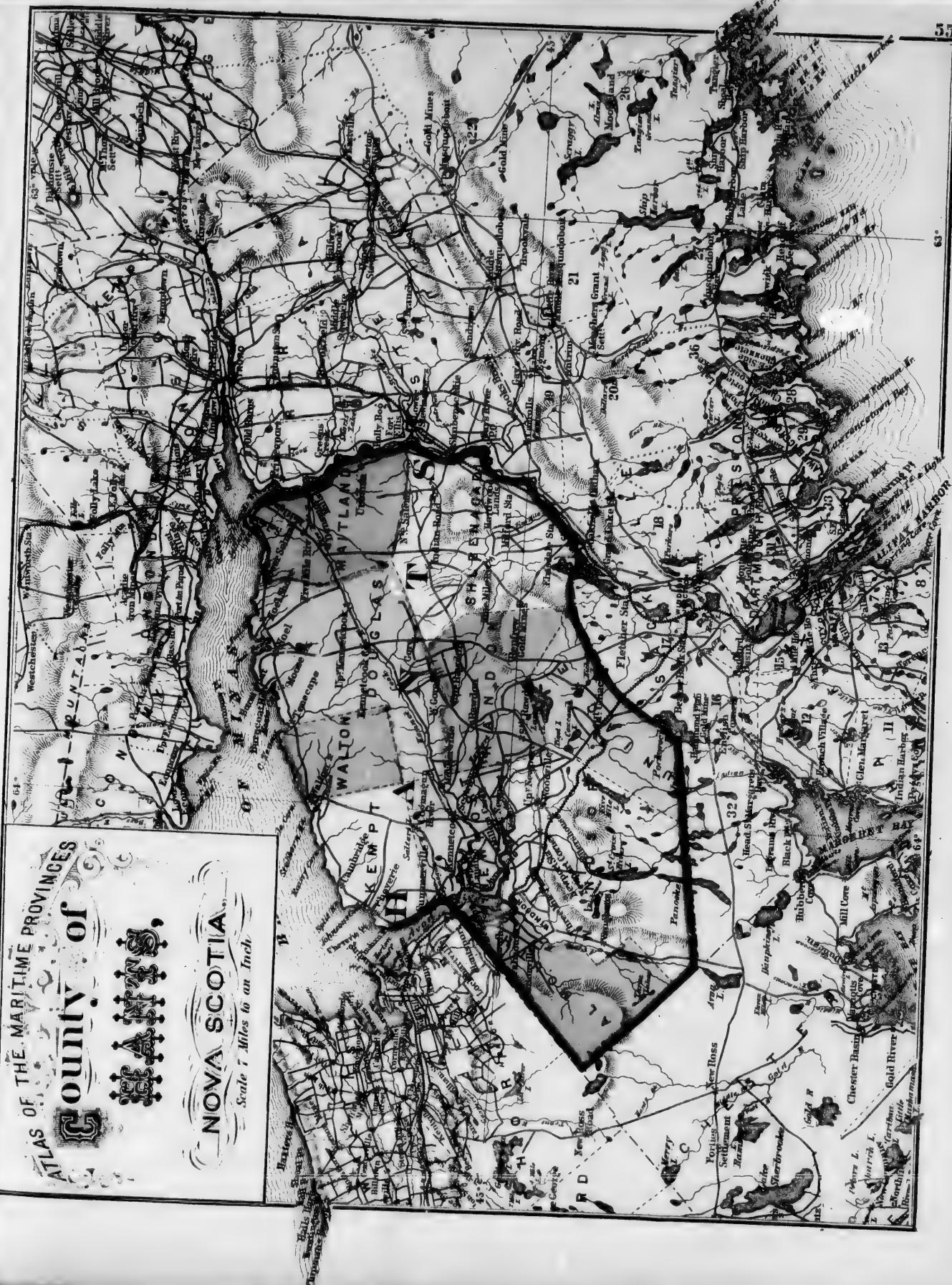


ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCE



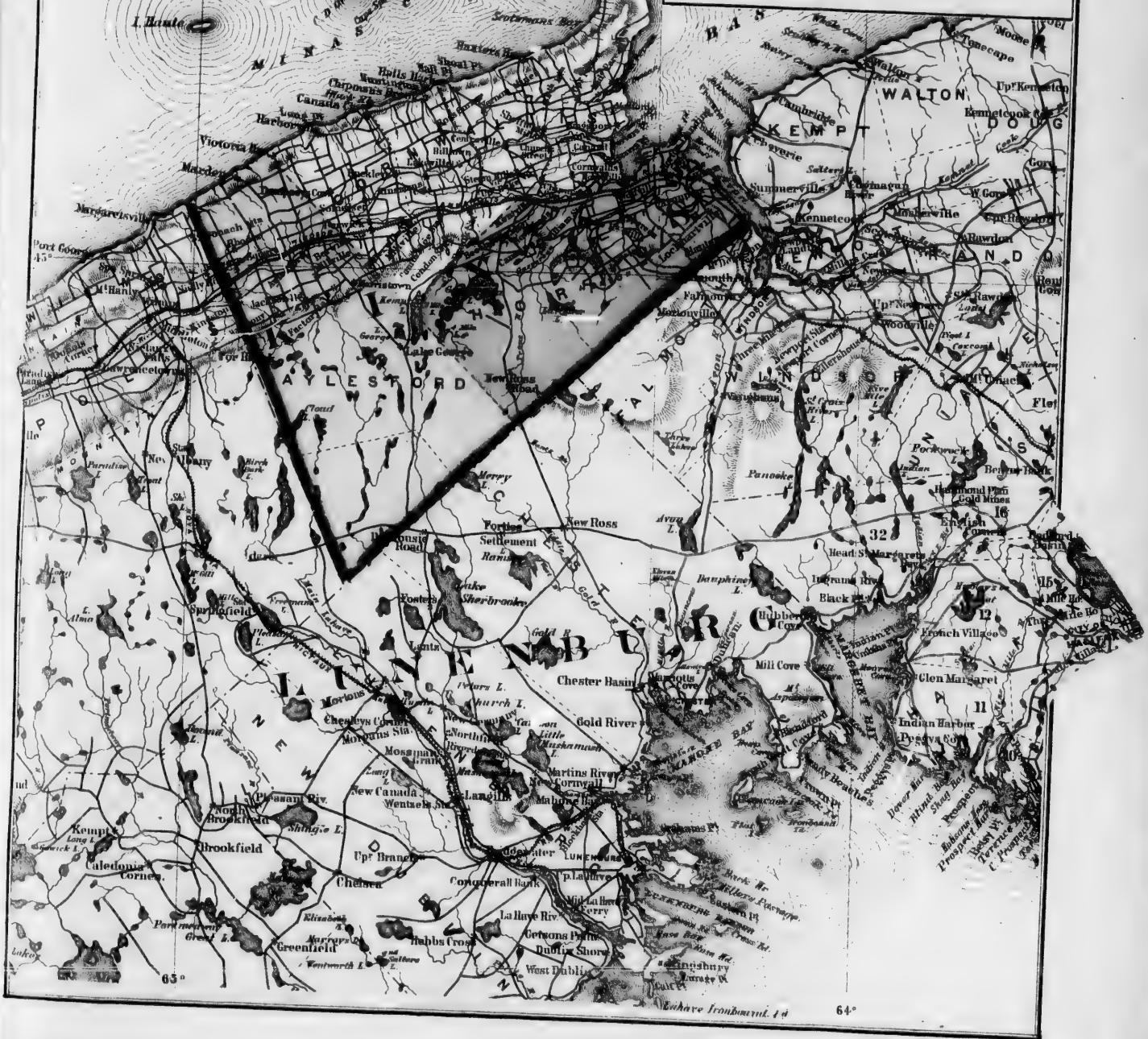
ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
COUNTY OF
NOVA SCOTIA.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch.

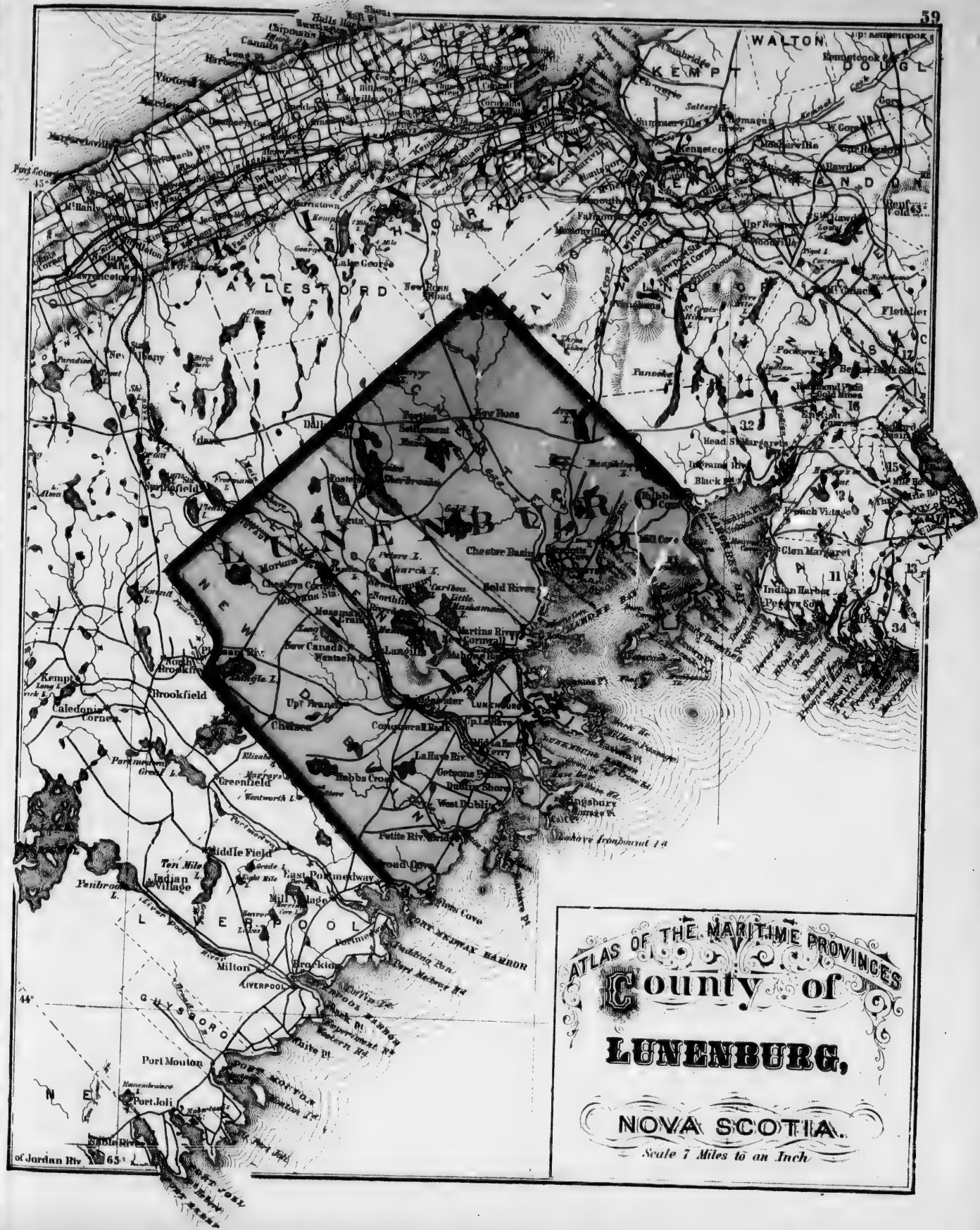




ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
County of KINGS,
NOVA SCOTIA.
Scale 7 Miles to an Inch

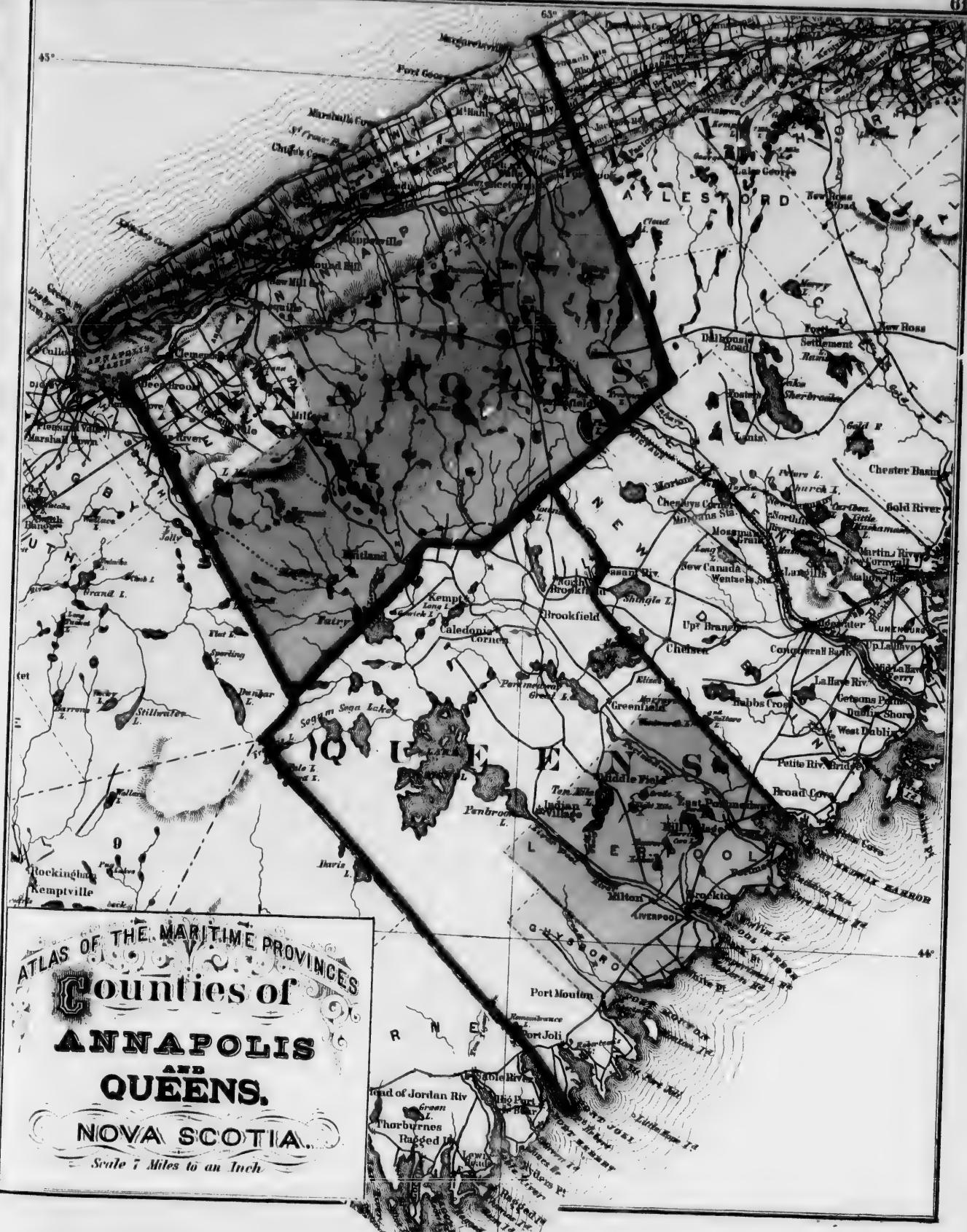






45°

ATLA



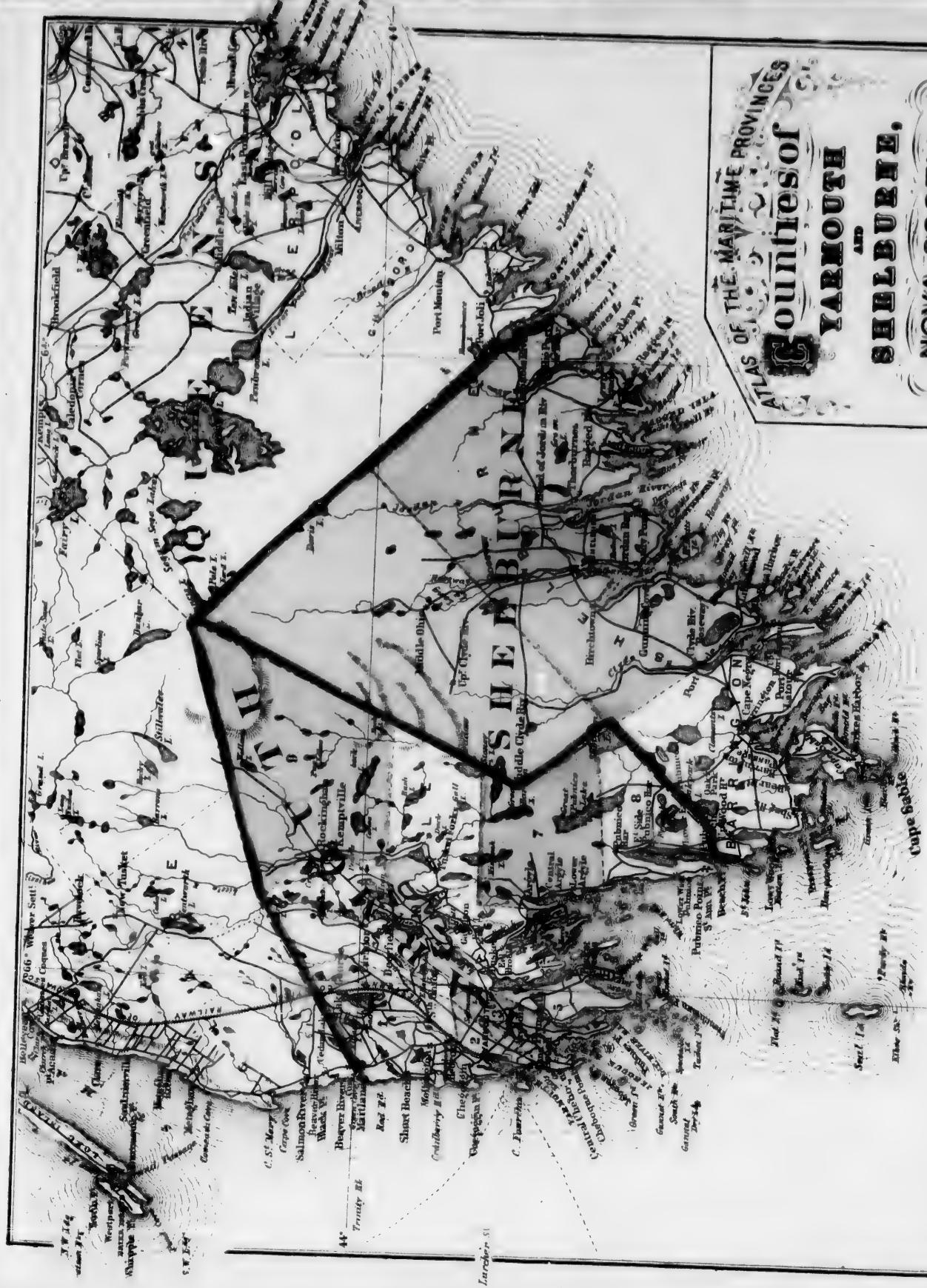


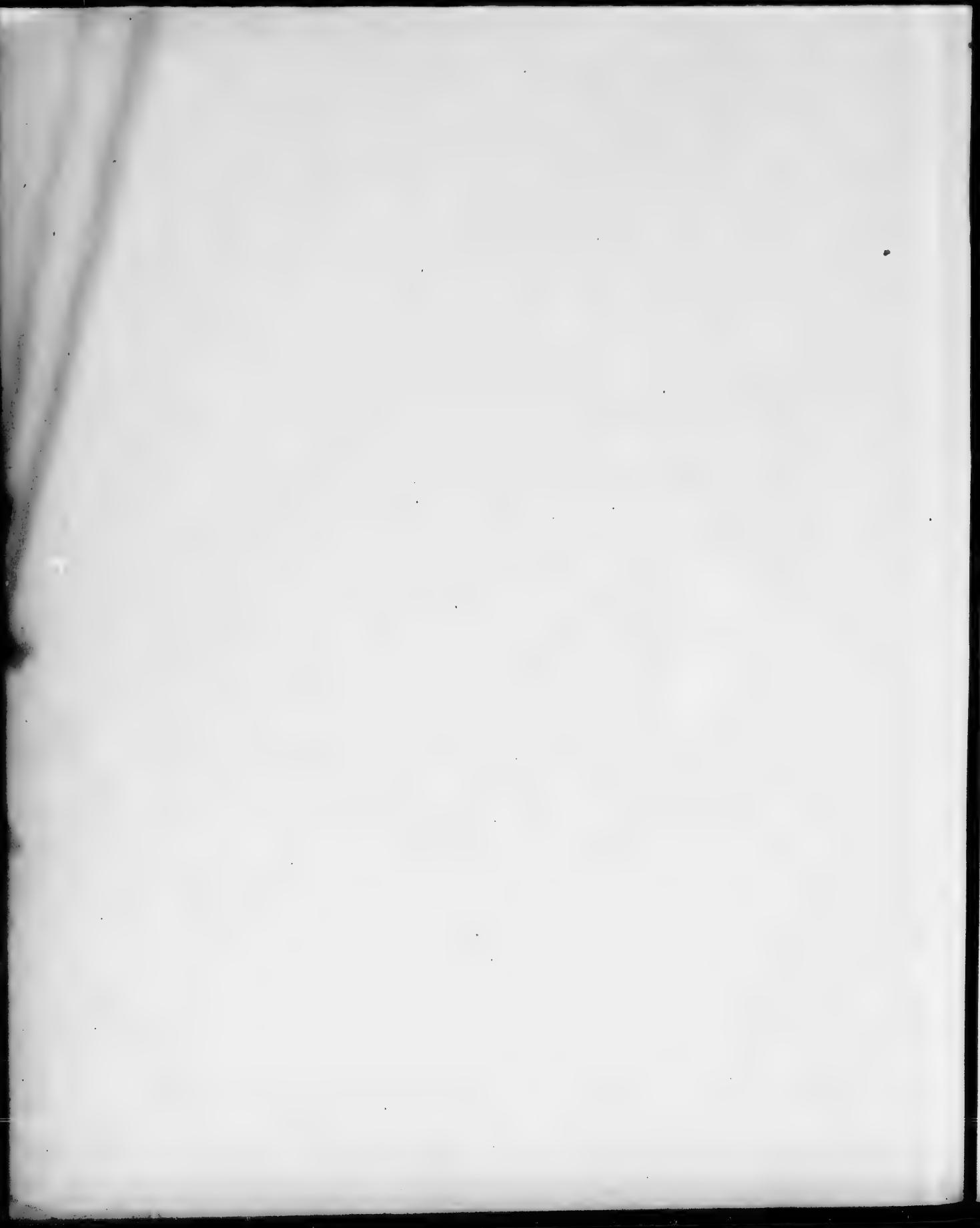
ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
COUNTIES OF
YARMOUTH

SHUBURNE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch

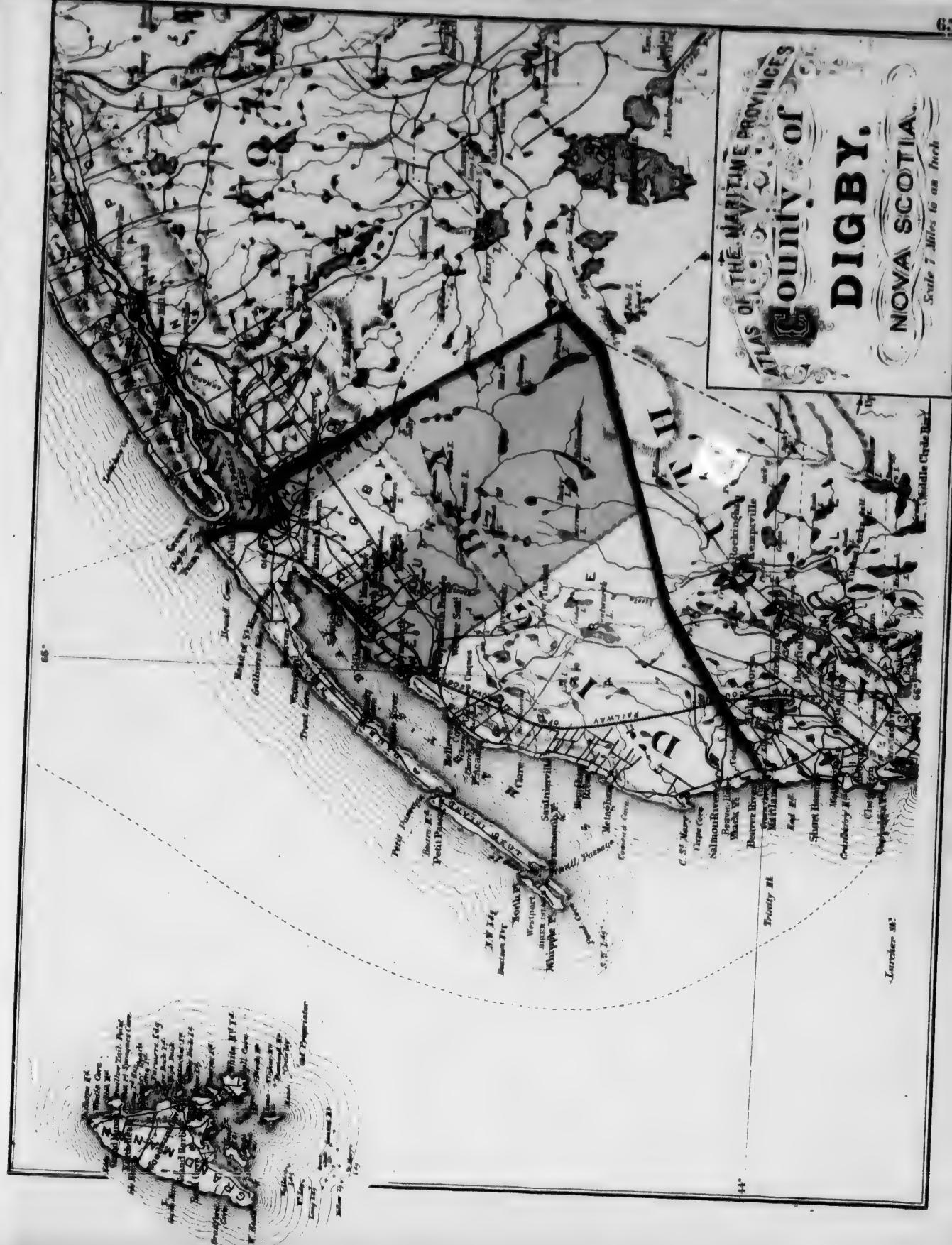




MAP OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
COUNTY OF
DIGBY.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch





ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

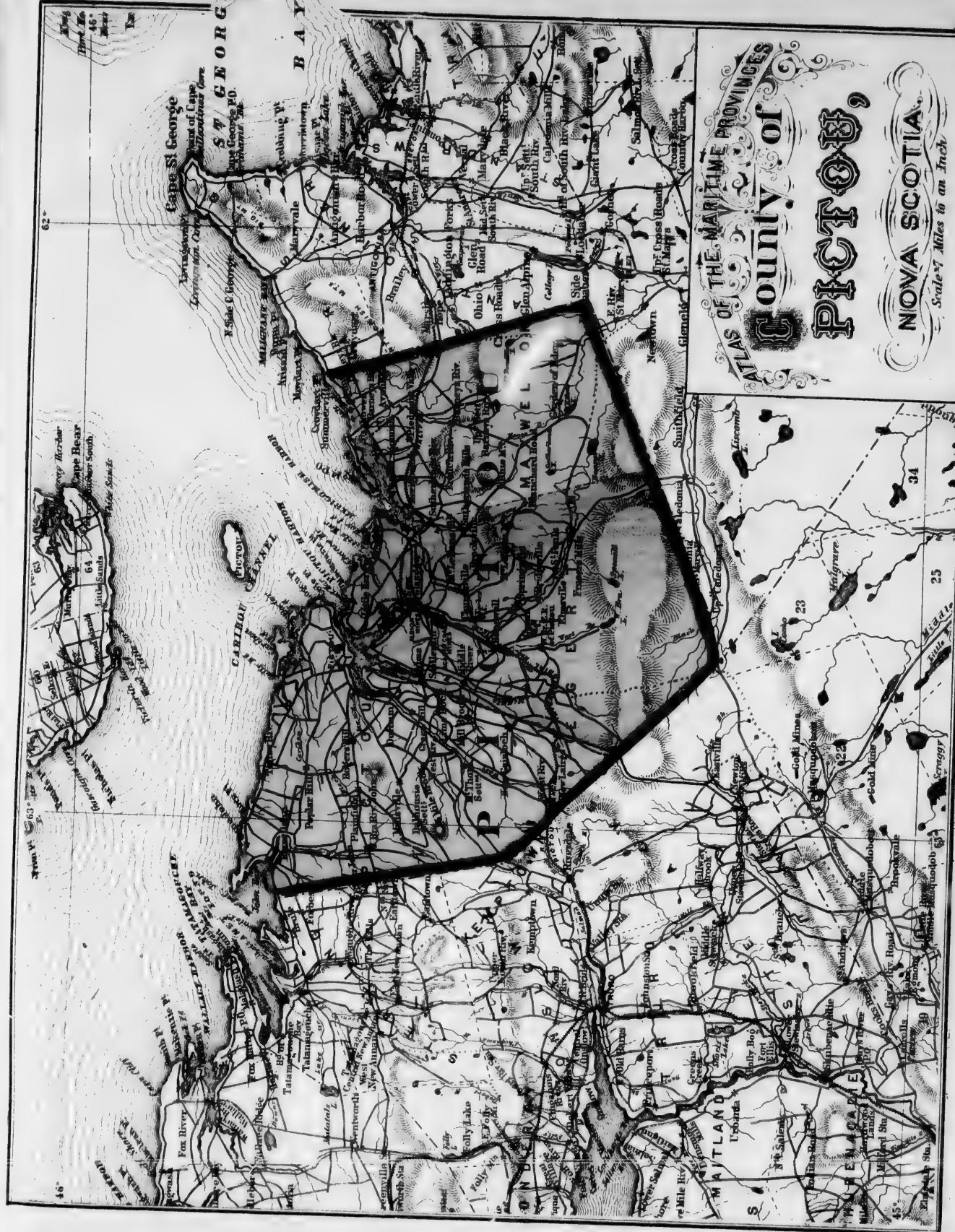
NOVA SCOTIA.
Scale 7 Miles to an Inch





ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
COUNTY OF PEGGY'S
NOVA SCOTIA.

Scale 1² Miles to an Inch



62°

MAP

Little Sands
White Sands

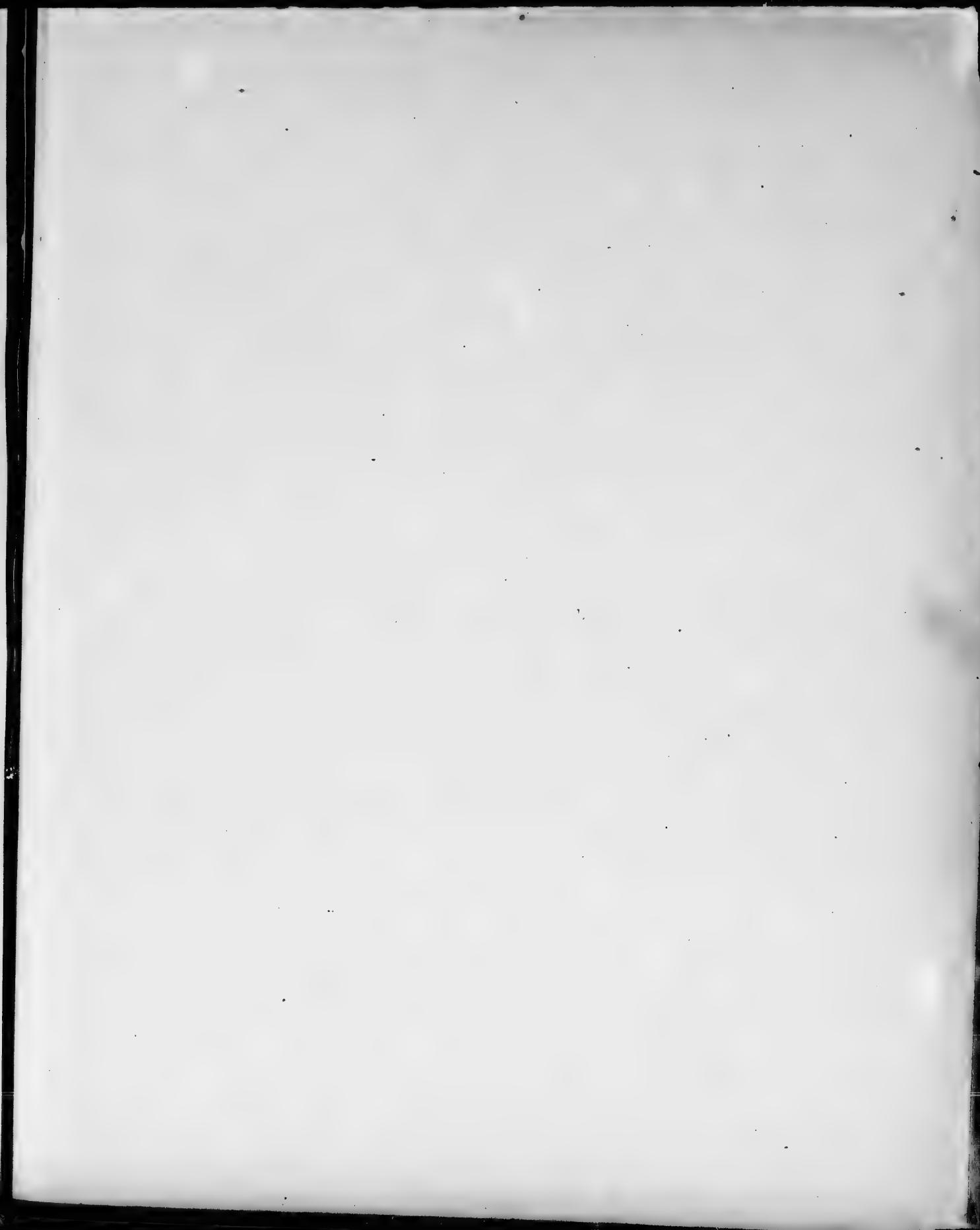
MAP

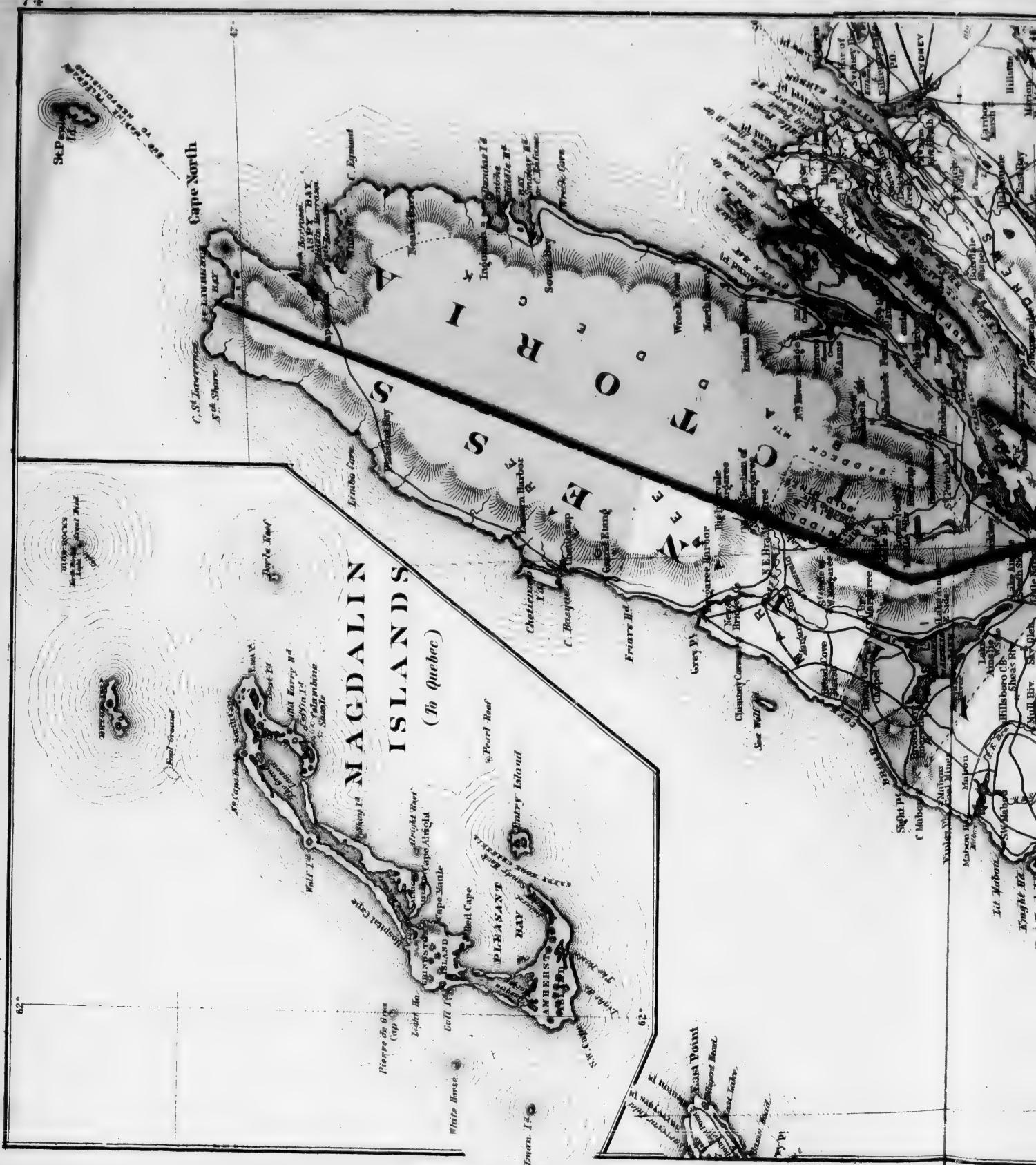
ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
Counties of
**GUYSBOROUGH,
ANTIGONISH,
NOVA SCOTIA.**

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch





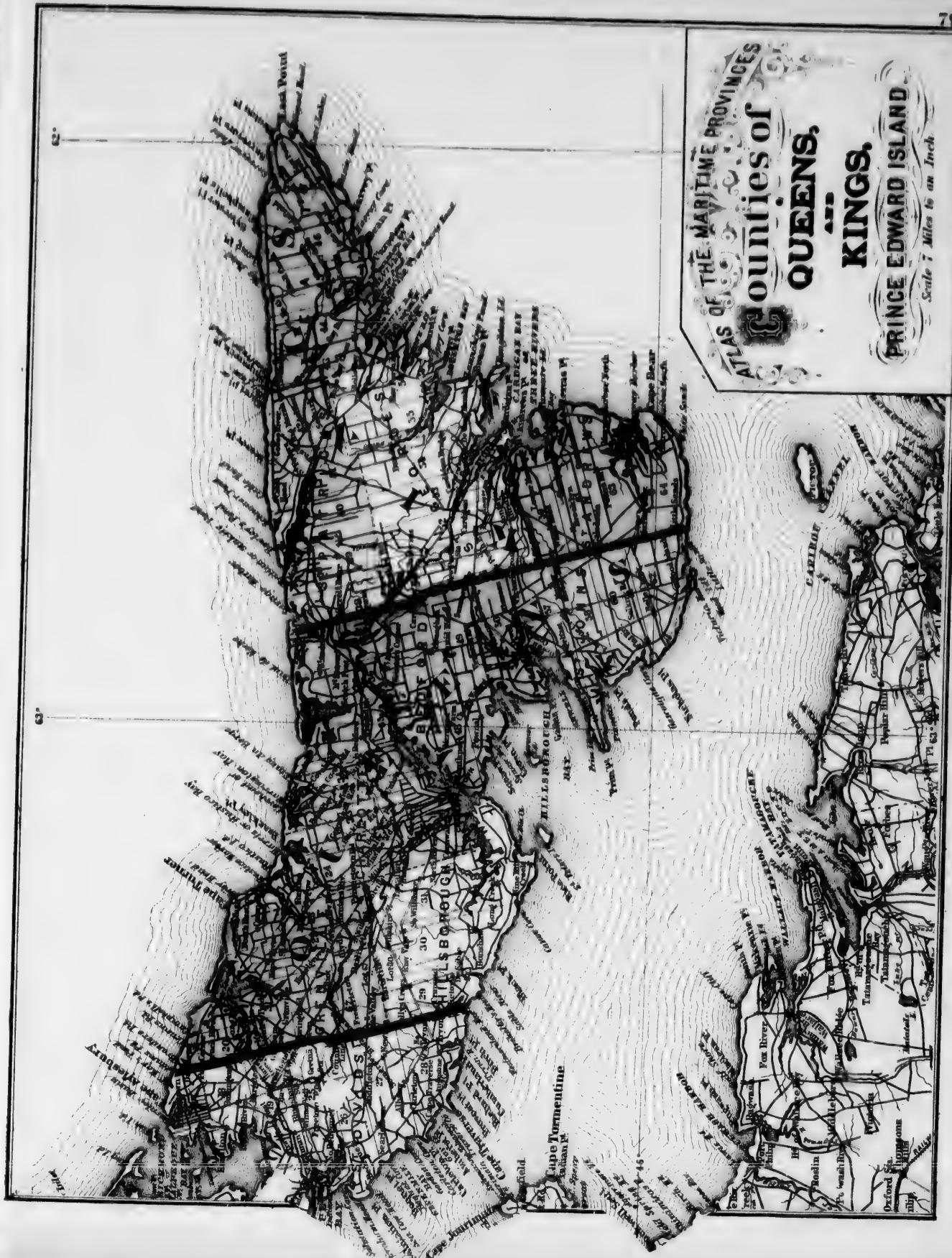






60°





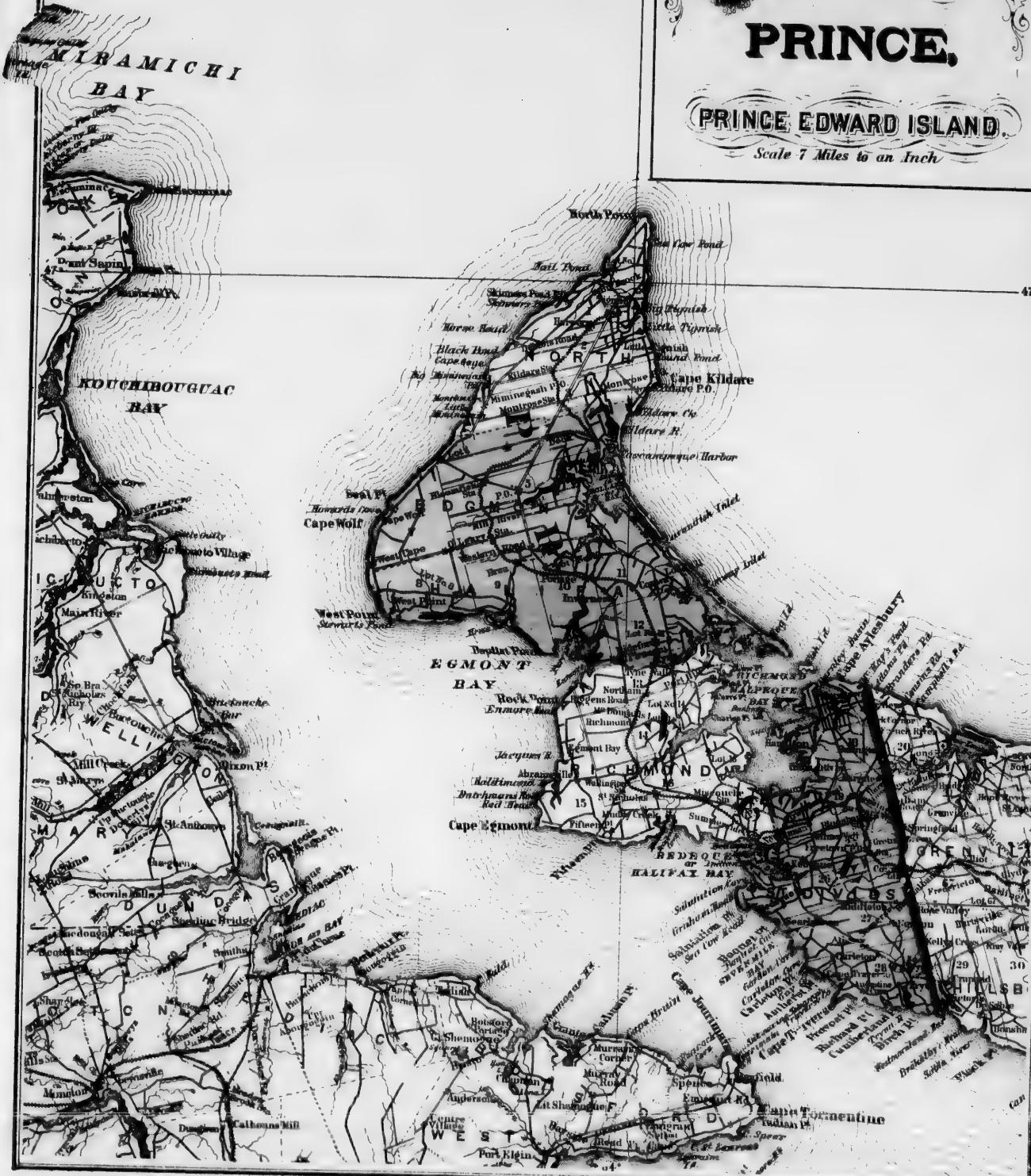


ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES
County of

PRINCE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Scale 7 Miles to an Inch

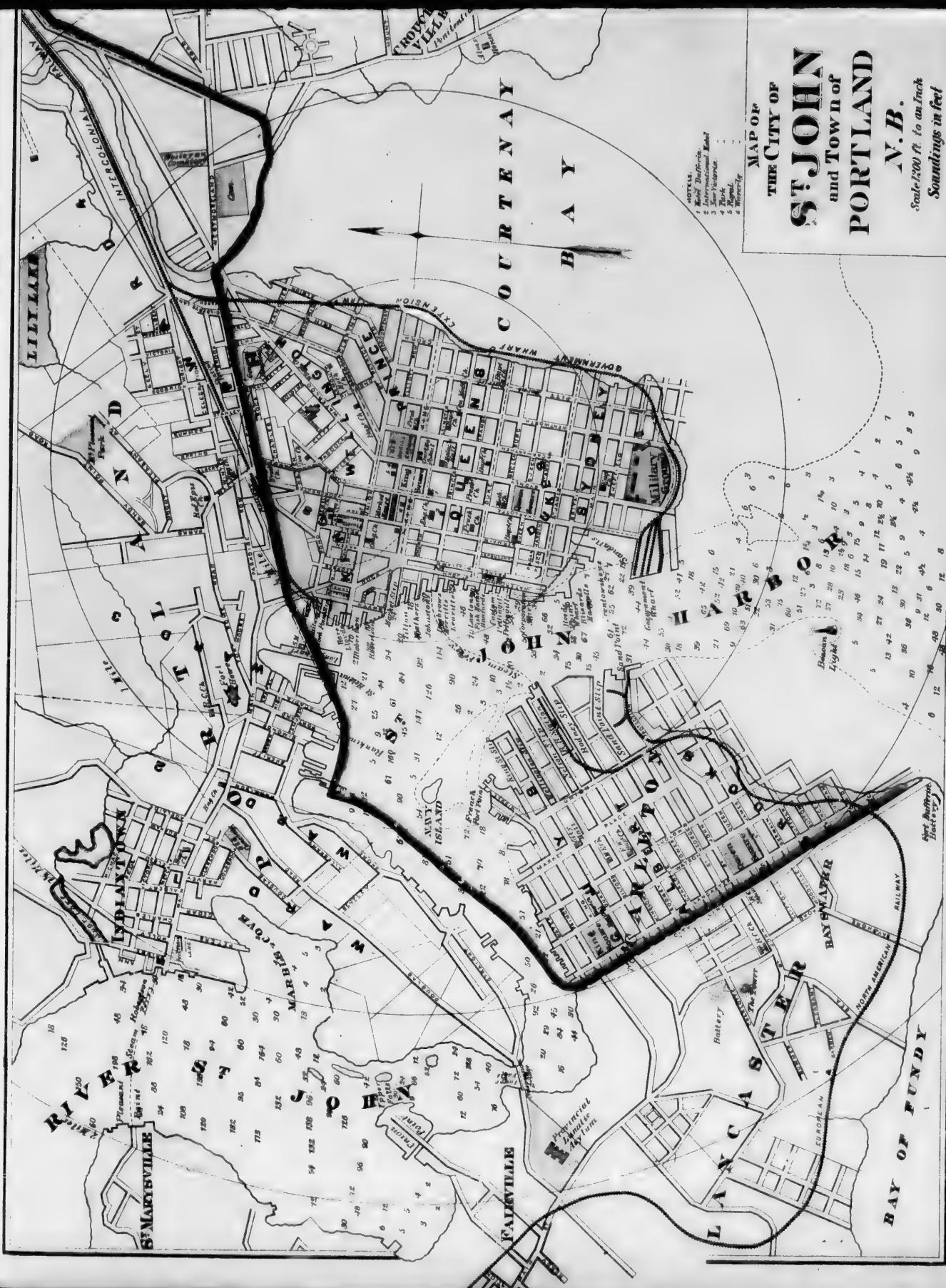


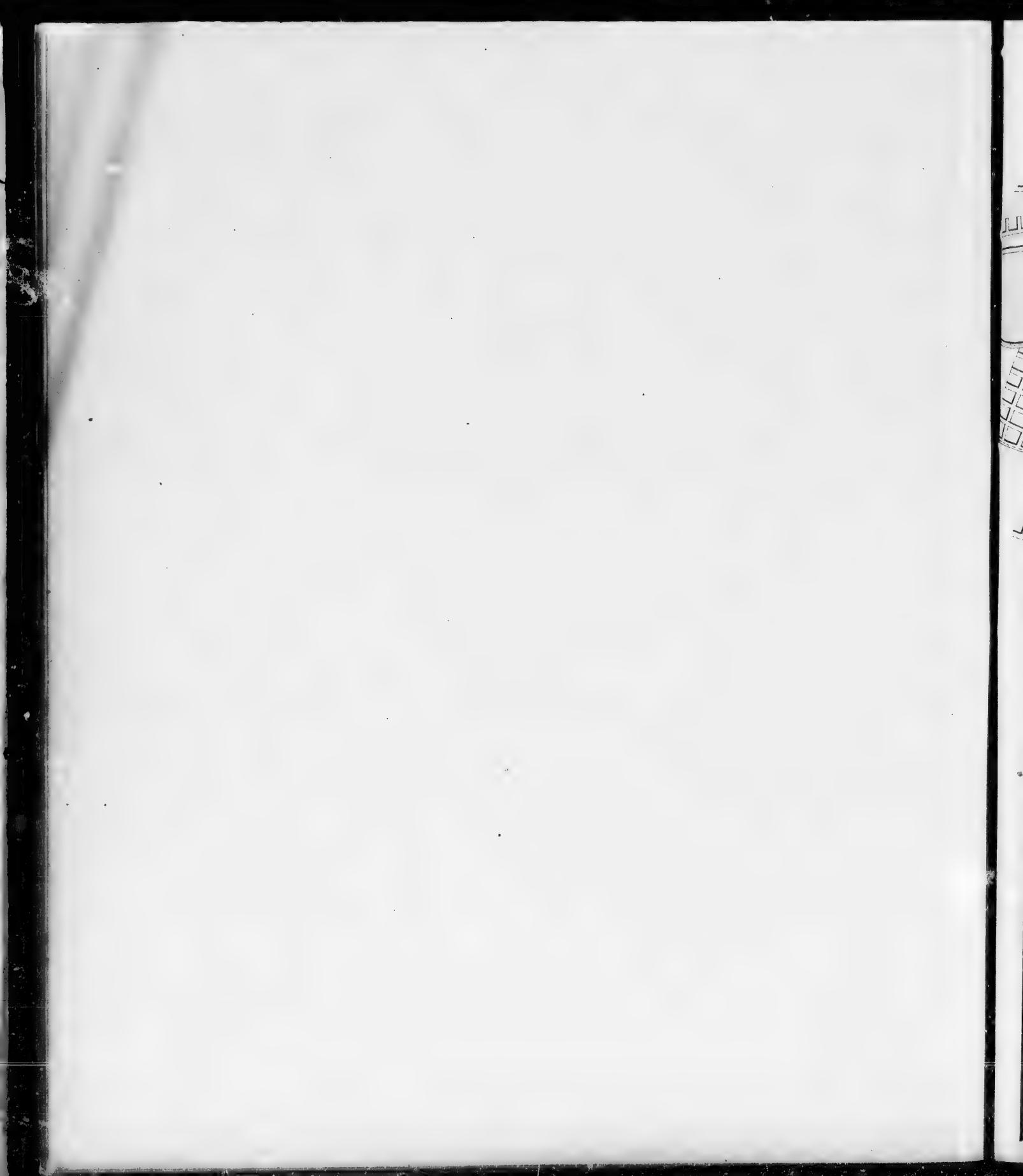


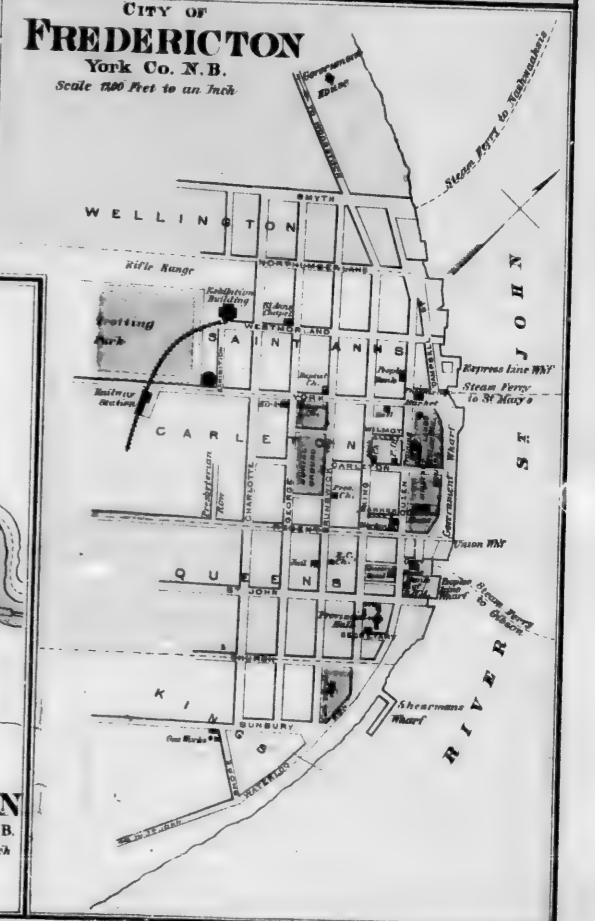
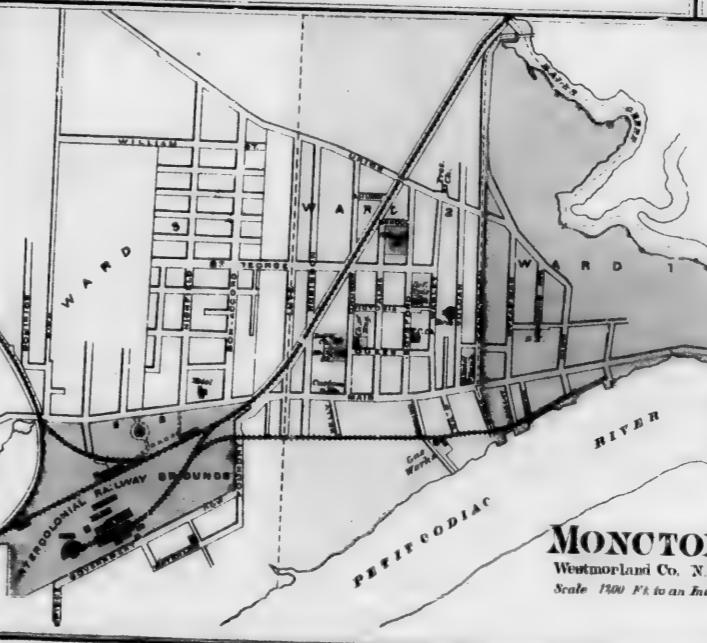
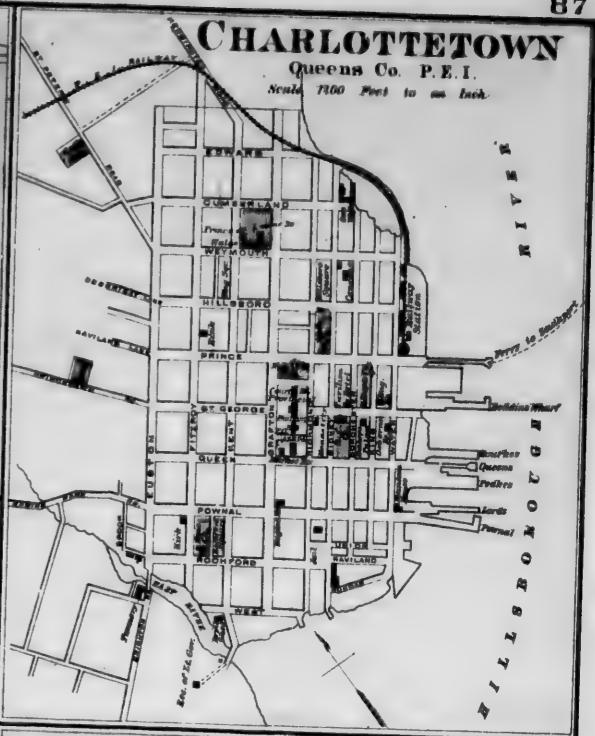
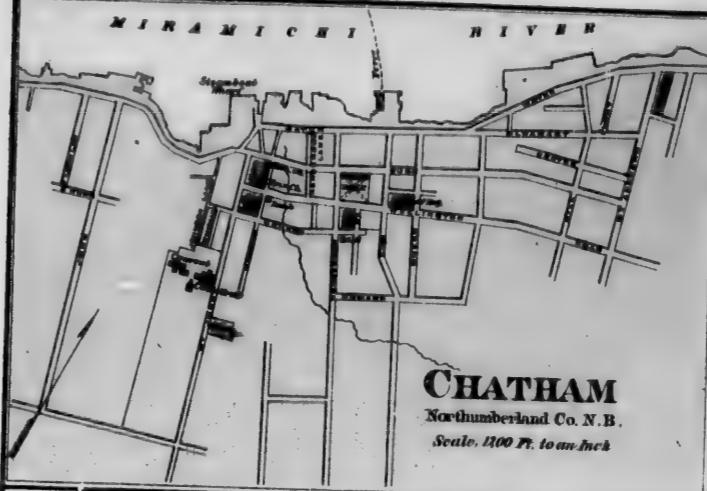
ST. JOHN
and Town of
PORTLAND

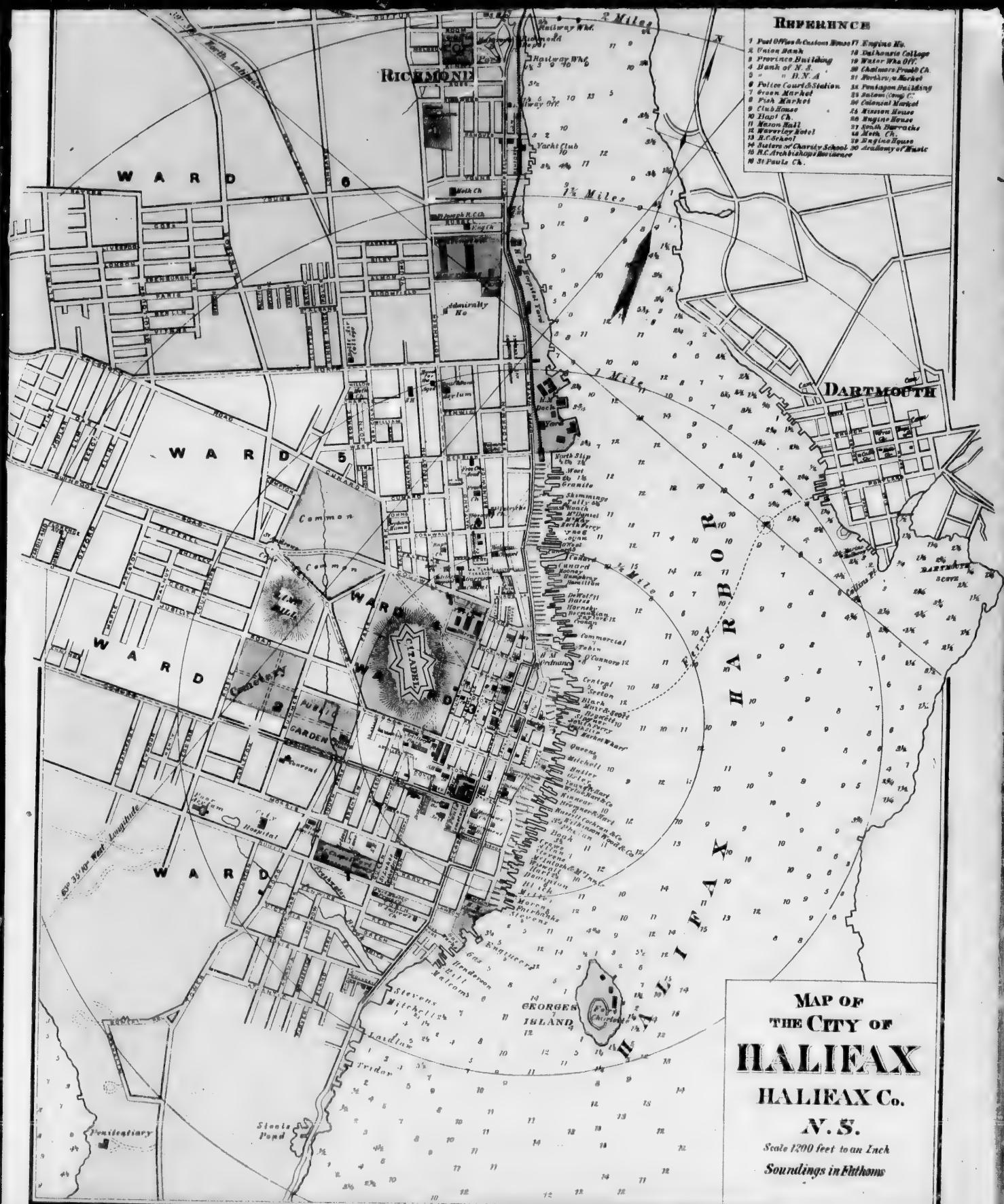
N. B.
Scale 1:200 ft. to an Inch
Soundings in feet

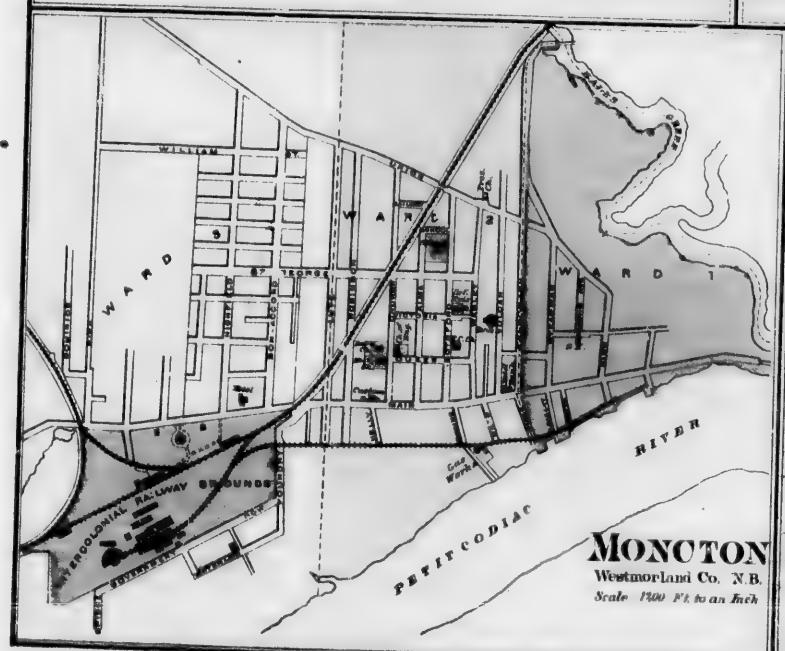
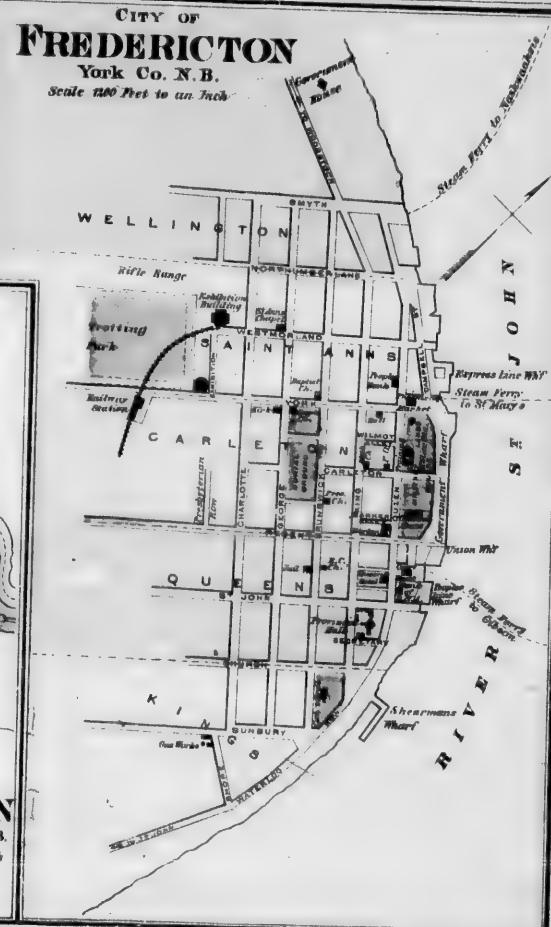
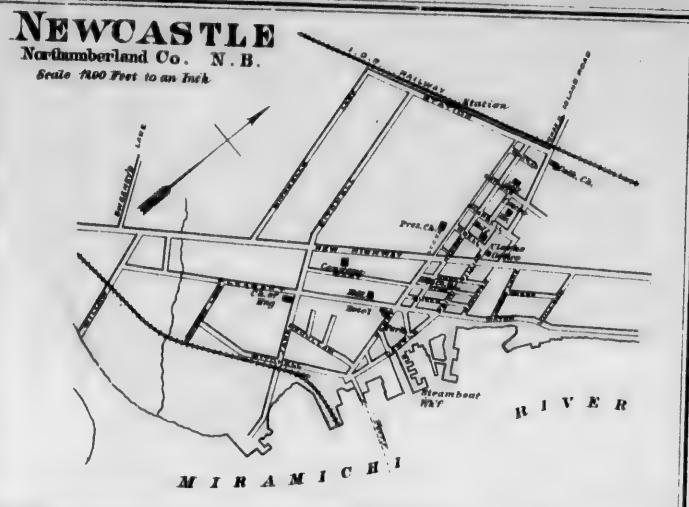
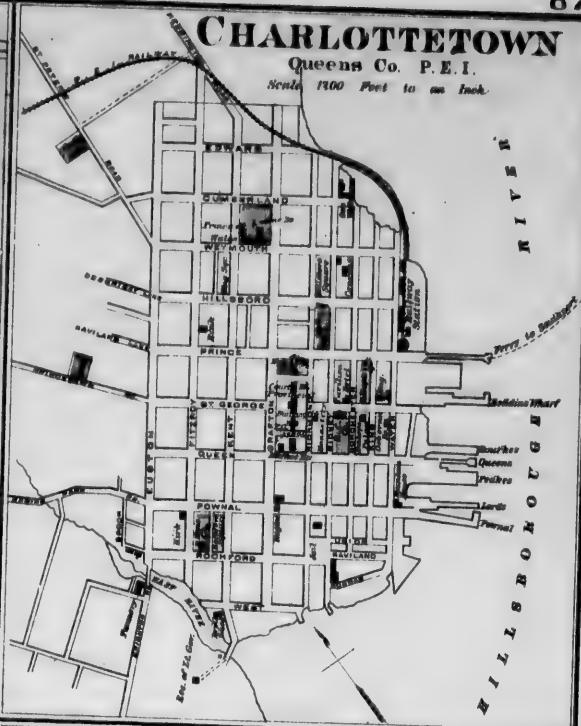
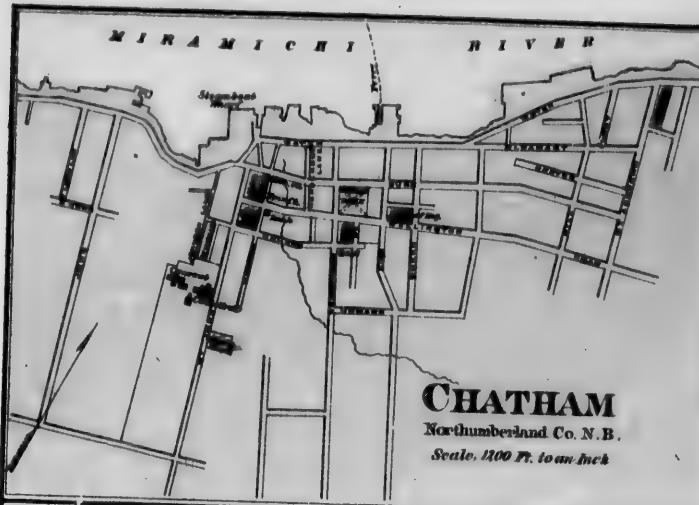
MAP OF
THE CITY OF



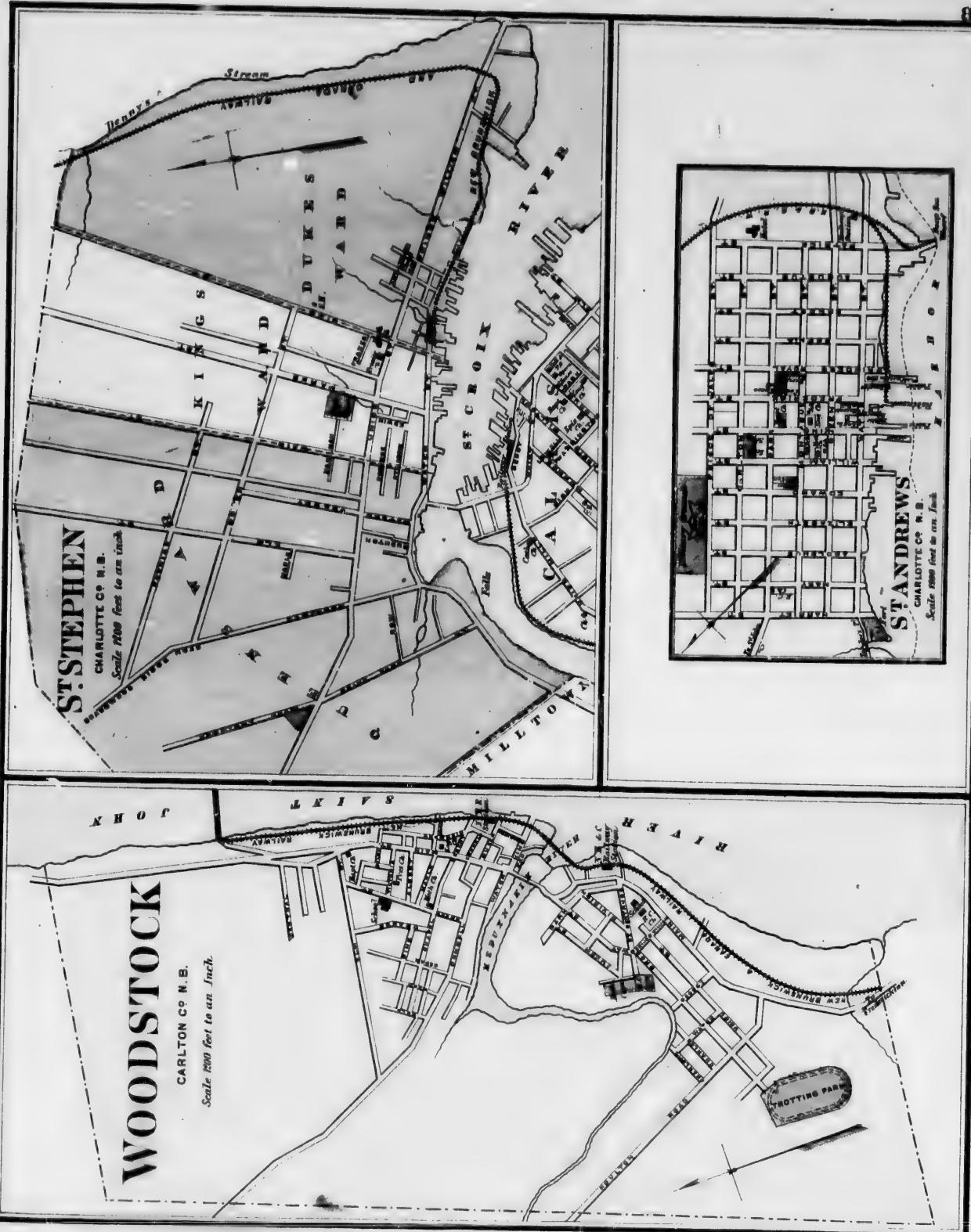




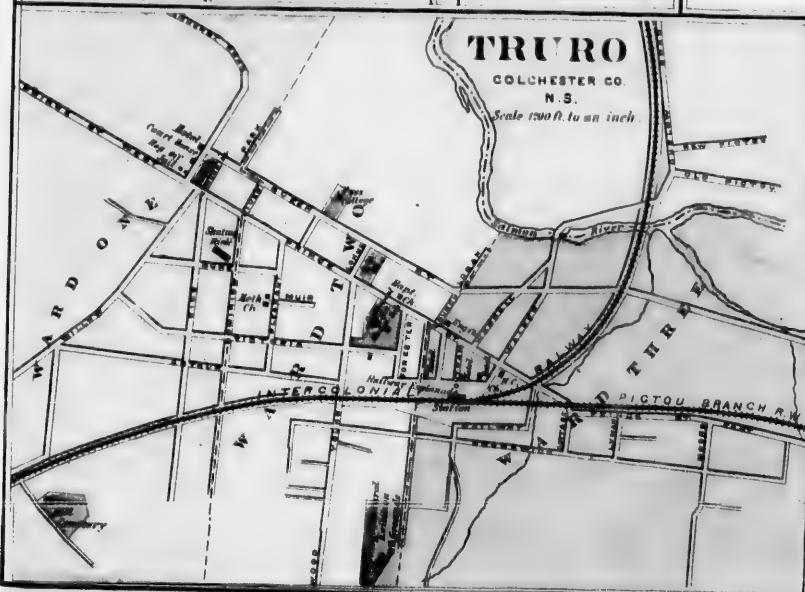
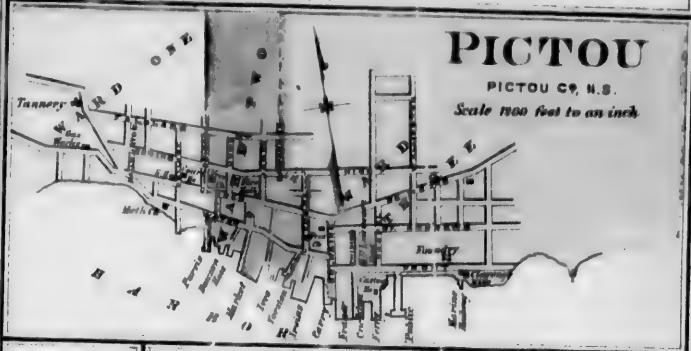








Map of the
Hudson Bay





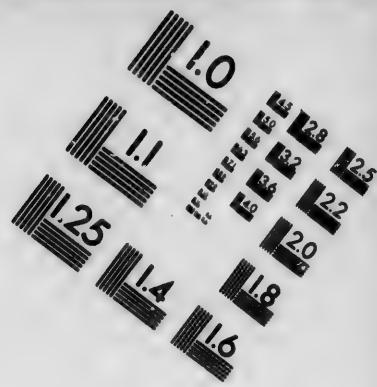
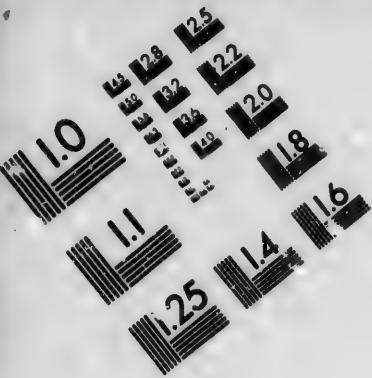
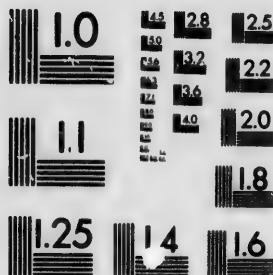
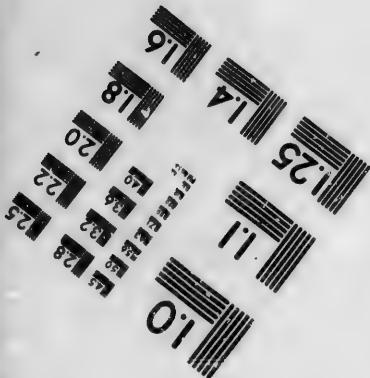
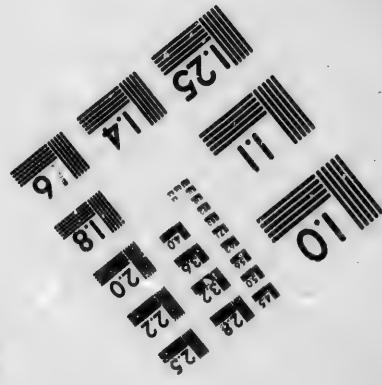


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



6"



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503





PATRONS' BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A Classified List of the Principal Business and Professional Men and Residents.

ALBERT CO., N. B.

ALMA.

J. G. A. BELVEA, Teacher.
NATHAN CLEVELAND, Millwright.
ROBERT G. CROZIER, Resident.
N. H. FOSTER, Ship Builder.
S. S. HOAR, Merchant.
THOS. J. KEIRSTEAD, Shoemaker.
PRINGLE KELLY, Surveyor and Lumberman.
JOHN LONG, Blacksmith.
WESLEY MATTHEWS, Farmer.
JAMES MCQUAID, Farmer.
A. MCRAE, Ship Joiner.
SUTHERLAND STEWART, Blacksmith.

COVERDALE.

Manufacturers, Merchants, &c.
SOLOMON BERRY, Hotel Keeper and Merchant, Turtle Creek Station.
REV. J. E. FILLMORE, Clergyman. Lower Turtle Creek.
RUFUS H. FILLMORE, Lumber and Grain Merchant, Lower Turtle Creek.
GEO. A. FILLMORE, Postmaster. Lower Turtle Creek.
JAMES W. GELDART, Tanner and Shoemaker. Coverdale.
REV. JAMES GOLDRUP, Clergyman. Stony Creek.
NATHAN HOAR, Miller. Turtle Creek.
JOHN SCOTT, Postmaster and Farmer. Stony Creek.
A. & O. STEEVES, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber. Coverdale River, (Salisbury P. O.).
CHAS. TRITES, Postmaster and Farmer. Middle Coverdale.
WALLACE & CARLISLE, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber. Turtle Creek.
DAVID SMITH, Postmaster. Coverdale.

Farmers.

GILBERT T. CHAPMAN, Coverdale.
JACOB O'BRIAN. " "
WM. J. SMITH. " "
NOAH STEEVES, P. O., Salisbury.
JOHN W. GELDART. " "
GEORGE GELDART. " "
LEWIS J. STEEVES, P. O., Salisbury.
A. W. LEEMAN. " "
EDWARD PRICE. " "
NATHANIEL STEEVES, P. O., Salisbury.
JOHN HOPPER, P. O., Salisbury.
WM. S. HOPPER. " "
JOHN COLPITTS. Little River.
RICHARD HOPPER. " "
HANDY HOAR. " "
REUBEN STILES. " "
EDGERTON MOLLINS. " "
THOS. BANNISTER. " "
JOHN SWETT, P. O., Salisbury.
GEO. H. MORRISSEY, P. O., Salisbury.
E. S. OUTHOUSE. " "
I. HAZEN GUNNING, Moncton.
EZRAS STEEVES, Bridgeland.
CHAMBERS GASKIN, Lower Turtle Creek.
WALLACE C. MAGEE, Little River.
GEO. WILSON. " "
GEO. DOUTHWRIGHT. " "
HENRY L. DRYDEN. " "
GILBERT F. STEEVES, Bridgeland.
ISAIAH LUTZ, Lower Coverdale.
ABRAHAM TRITES, Middle Coverdale.
LEWIS SMITH, Lower Coverdale.
HOWARD CROSSMAN, Stony Creek.

ELGIN

Farmers.

HUGH D. AITON, Farmer and Lumberman.
BENJ. BLAKNEY.
C. L. BLAKNEY.
M. BLAKNEY.
BYRON COLPITTS.
RALPH E. COLPITTS.
WM. M. GOODALL.
G. GRAVES.
HENRY GRAVES.
R. H. GRAVES.

STEPHEN HOPPER.
WM. HOWARD.
JOHN A. IOAH.
NEWTON JOAH.
SAMUEL K. LANE.
JOHN MAGEE.
R. D. ROBINSON.
JOHN R. SMITH.

Merchants.

LE BARON GODARD.
G. M. KILLAM.
D. M. STEEVES.
J. D. STEEVES.

Miscellaneous.

JACOB BECK, Hotel Keeper.
J. C. BLAKNEY, Miller.
FANNIE COCHRANE, Teacher.
G. S. HALLETT, Carpenter.
D. S. MANN, Blacksmith.
GEO. SMITH, Teacher.
B. R. SOMERVILLE, M.D., Physician.
JAMES TRIMBLE, Surveyor.
WM. WETMORE, Teacher.

HARVEY.

Farmers.

JAMES G. BARBER, Farmer and Mill Owner. Little Rosher.
JOHN BARRETT, Barretholme.
GEO. BERRYMAN, Germantown.
JOHN C. BERRYMAN. " "
EDWARD BERRYMAN. " "
JUDSON BERRY, Harvey Corner.
D. H. CALHOUN, Farmer and Mill Owner. Hopewell Corner.
O. C. CALKIN, Upper New Horton.
JOHN W. COPP, Wateride.
WM. R. COPP. " "
ELIJAH FILLMORE, Little Ridge.
GEO. W. FILLMORE, Little Rosher.
JOHN E. FLICKERTON, Germantown.
JAMES HAYS, Farmer and Mill Owner. Waterside.
ELIJAH KINNE, Germantown.
PIERCE KINNE. " "
THOS. W. KINNE, Farmer and Mill Owner. Germantown.
WM. MANSFIELD. " "
JAMES MCANULTY. " "
JAMES McGORMAN, Beaver Brook.
JOHN MCKINLEY, New Ireland.
THOS. MORRISON, Farmer and Teacher. New Ireland.
L. H. NEWCOMB, Hopewell Corner.
WARREN O'LEARY, Farmer and Mill Owner. Roshea.
WM. C. PIERCE, Hopewell Corner.
A. D. SMITH, Harvey Corner.
BENJ. SMITH, Hopewell Corner.
GRANVILLE SMITH, Farmer and Mill Owner. New Horton.
JAMES A. SMITH, Germantown.
J. C. SMITH, New Horton.
JOHN C. SMITH, Harvey Corner.
SAMUEL J. STEEVES, Harvey Corner.
ENOCH STEEVES, Beaver Brook.
STILES & TINGLEY, Farmers and Mill Owners. Beaver Brook.
GEO. TINGLEY, Bayside.
ISAIAH TINGLEY, Nurseryman. Harvey Corner.
JAMES E. TINGLEY, Rosher.
JOSEPH TINGLEY, Beaver Brook.
JOSEPH TURNER, Harvey Corner.
A. WILBUR, Farmer and General Ins. Agent. Harvey Corner.
WM. A. WEST. " "
STEPHEN WILBAND, Germantown.
BENJ. WILBUR, New Horton.
JOHN WILBUR, Harvey Corner.
KINNEAR WILBUR.
WM. WILBUR, New Horton.

Mechanics.

EDWARD S. BREWSTER, Carpenter. Harvey Corner.
GILBERT BREWSTER, Shipwright.
JOHN CANNON, Plasterer. Upper New Horton.
JAMES FORSYTH, Carpenter. New Horton.
W. H. MCLEOD, Carriage Manufacturer. Harvey Corner.
CHAS. MORRIS, Blacksmith.
HIPMAN REID, Carpenter. New Horton.
GEO. M. REID, Carriage Maker and Farmer. Upper New Horton.
JAMES W. REID, Millwright. New Horton.

Merchants.

M. C. ANDERSON, New Horton.
W. H. A. CASEV, Leather Manufacturer. Boot and Harness
Leather constantly on hand. Harvey.
HARDING GRAVES, Clerk. Harvey Corner.
ALFRED STEVENS.
J. M. STEVENS, Merchant and Postmaster. Harvey Corner.
ALFRED STULTZ, Waterside.
GAUS S. TURNER, M.P.P., Merchant and Ship Builder.
Harvey Corner.
J. A. TURNER, Harvey Corner.

Miscellaneous.

REV. T. A. BLACKADER, Harvey.
REV. I. W. CARPENTER, New Horton.
MISS JOSEPHINE M. KINNIE, Teacher. Harvey Corner.
A. J. ROBERTS, Manager Bay View Quarries, Mary's Point.
Harvey.
W. S. STARRET, Light-House Keeper, Cape Enrage.
Roshea P. O.
R. P. STEEVES, Teacher. Harvey Corner.
MANNING H. TINGLEY, Teacher. Beaver Brook.
F. W. WATSON, " Harvey Corner.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Farmers.

J. B. CARLISLE, Edgett's Landing.
JAMES CARLISLE, " "
SAMUEL J. CALKINS, Surrey.
JOHN R. LEWIS, " "
C. McLATCHY.
HUGH STEEVES, Salem.
JOHN WALLACE, M.P., Surrey.
MICHAEL DUFFY, Salem.
HENRY B. STEEVES, Salem.
MARINER T. STEEVES, " "
WILLIAM S. STEEVES, " "
ELISHA STEEVES, Weldon.
MELZER STEEVES, Hillsborough.
I. N. DAWSON, Dawson.
FREDERICK STEEVES, Rose Vale.
SOLOMON STEEVES, Wilson.
D. B. LIVINGSTON, Albert Mines.

Manufacturers and Mechanics.

ALBERT MANUFACTURING CO. J. J. Tompkins, Agent.
Manufacturers of Calcium Plaster.
THOMAS BECK, Blacksmith. Edgett's Landing.
JAMES BLAKE, Cooper. Hillsboro'.
WM. L. BLAKE. " "
JAMES BRAY, Carpenter and Builder. Surrey.
THOMAS E. BRAY, " "
ROBERT J. DUFFY, Blacksmith. Hillsboro'.
A. W. KINNEY, Cooper.
DANIEL MCKINNON, Cooper.
JAMES RENNISON, Carriage Manuf'. Edgett's Landing.
JAMES SCOTT, Engineer. Hillsboro'.
MARINER J. SMITH, Carpenter. Hillsboro'.
ELIAS STEEVES, Mason. " "

Manufacturers.

JOHN L. STEVENS, Tanner and Shoemaker. Hillsborough.
JOSHUA JONAH, Carriage Maker. Hillsborough.
W. E. STEEVES, Tanner. Hillsborough.
JOHN C. LAUDER, Carriage Maker. Hillsborough.

Merchants.

J. A. BEATTY, Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c. Hillsboro'.
W. H. DURST, General Merchant. " "
J. J. O'NEILL, Shoemaker and Dealer. " "
W. E. STEEVES, Harness Manufacturer. " "
GEO. STEEVES, Edgett's Landing. " "
M. E. STEEVES, Postmaster. Hillsboro'. " "
JORDAN STEEVES, General Merchant. Hillsboro'. " "
W. WOODWORTH, Surrey.
ABRAHAM STEEVES, Farmer and Lumber Dealer. Salem.
ISAIAH J. STEEVES, Lumber Dealer. Salem.
W. H. SHAW, Lumber Dealer. Hillsborough.
PETER JONAH, Lumber Dealer. Turtle Creek.
EDWARD WOODWORTH, Merchant. Woodworth.
JAMES W. SMITH, " "
R. T. GROSS & Co., Merchants. Hillsborough.

PATRONS' BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Miscellaneous.

DR. R. B. ANDERSON, Dentist.
CHAPMAN BISHOP, Teacher, Surveyor.
JAMES BLIGHT, Mining Engineer, Hillsboro'.
W. M. BUCK, Civil Engineer.
W. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor of Mansfield House.
EDWARD JONES, Proprietor Bay View Hotel.
W. L. JONES, Teacher, Edgett's Landing.
J. E. PEET, Proprietor Livery Stable, near P. O., Hillsboro'.
HOWARD STEEVE'S, Teacher, Edgett's Landing.
J. TRUMAN STEEVES, Teacher, Hillsboro'.
DAVID WALLACE, Contractor.
WILLIAM WALLACE, Collector of Customs, Hillsboro'.
THOS. MCHENRY, Secretary Albert Railway Company.
JOSHUA STEEVES, Farmer and Postmaster, Salem.
E. TINGLEY, Auditor, &c., Albert Railway Company, Hillsborough.
JOHN STEVENS, Farmer and Postmaster, Ro e Vale.
GEO. H. BAIZLE, Blacksmith, Baltimore.
DR. C. A. ANDERSON, Dentist, Sackville.
JOHN WILSON, Farmer and Postmaster.
DR. W. J. LEWIS, M.P.P., Physician, Hillsborough.
DR. W. H. WALLACE, Physician.
ANTHONY STEEVES, Contractor.
E. B. KETCHUM, Mining Agent Albert Mines.
S. M. HICKS, Clerk.
J. M. SMITH, Miner.
JAMES ROBERTSON, Miner.
JOHN HOMES, Miner.
ROBERT NELSON, Engineer.
GEO. BURGOYNE, Miner.
EDWARD HAY, Blacksmith.
CALVIN MCKAY, Carpenter.
JAMES SIMPSON, Merchant.
JAMES W. BISHOP, Teacher.

HOPEWELL.**Barristers and County Officers.**

GEO. CALHOUN, Recorder of Deeds, Hopewell Cape.
SILAS LYNDE, High Sheriff.
S. G. MORSE, Barrister-at-Law.
W. H. PALMER.
CHAS. A. PECK.
GEO. H. STEADMAN, Barrister-at-Law and Postmaster, Hopewell Cape.

Farmers.

SILAS BISHOP, Hopewell.
WM. BLACKER, Lower Cape.
SAMUEL BLAKE, Hopewell Cape.
ABRAM BRAY, Lower Cape.
JOSEPH CALHOUN, Lower Cape.
S. J. CALHOUN, Hopewell Hill.
S. S. CALHOUN, Lower Cape.
J. T. CALHOUN, Hopewell Cape.
WM. CLEVELAND, Lower Cape.
THOE. F. DIXON,
LEVI DOWNEY, Currieville.
WALTER R. GILBERT, Hopewell Hill.
E. S. GODFREY.
ROBT. GODFREY, Hopewell.
GEO. M. HOAR, Hill.
WESLEY HUNT, Corner.
THOMAS JAMISON, Currieville.
MICHAEL KEIVEN, Jr., Riverside.
JOHN E. MCLEAN.
THOMAS MCCLYLLAN.
GEO. C. MOORE, Lower Cape.
W. H. MURRAY, Currieville.
THOS. PEARSON, Riverside.
ELISHA PECK, JR., ESQ., Hopewell Hill.
ALFRED REED, Riverside.
GEO. W. RICHARDSON, Hopewell Hill.
DAVID H. ROGERS.
CALVIN SMITH.
CHESLEY SMITH.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Riverside.
VALENTINE SMITH, Hopewell Hill.
EDWARD STEVENS, Riverside.
JAMES STEVENS, Hopewell Hill.
GEORGE STILES, Corner.
MARINER M. TINGLEY, Hopewell Hill.
JOHN W. TURNER, Hopewell Corner.
JOHN WELLS, Riverside.
SPURGEON WELLS, Lower Cape.
WILLIAM WHITE, Hopewell Corner.
WELLINGTON WILBUR, Riverside.
LEVI WOODWORTH, Hopewell Hill.
HUGH WRIGHT, Lower Cape.

Hotels.

F. B. RITCHIE, Hopewell Corner.
GEO. W. SHAW Union Hotel, Hopewell Corner.

Merchants.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Lumber Manufacturer and Shipper, Hopewell Corner.
ATKINSON & SON, Hopewell Corner.
BACON & MCALMON, Hopewell Corner.
JAS. A. BROWN, Stoves and Tinware, Hopewell Corner.
JAMES CARNWORTH, Riverside.
E. DICKSON, Hopewell Cape.
JOHN A. R. MCLEAN, Riverside.
GEORGE MILBURN, also Shoemaker, Hopewell Cape.
JOHN E. MONTGOMERY, Tailor, Hopewell Corner.
ALEX. ROGERS, M. P., Hopewell Hill.

Mechanics.

W. A. BREWSTER, Shoemaker, Hopewell.
WM. BUCHANAN, Carpenter, Hopewell Corner.
CHAS. MCLEAN, Blacksmith, Hopewell Corner.
L. R. MOOKE, Carpenter, Hopewell Hill.

JAMES NEWCOMB, Shipwright, Riverside.
EDWARD J. O'BRIEN, Carpenter, Hopewell Cape.
SAMUEL STANNARD, Carpenter, Currieville.
HUSTEN STEWART, Blacksmith, Hopewell Hill.
JAMES STEWART, Blacksmith, Hopewell Cape.
SAMUEL STEWART, Boot and Shoe Maker, Hopewell Cape.
J. C. WEIL, Carpenter, Lower Cape.

Physicians.

HENRY H. COLEMAN, M.D., Lower Cape.
S. C. MURRAY, M.D., Hopewell Corner.

Miscellaneous.

MARINER BISHOP, Sea Captain, Lower Cape.
CHAS. W. DICKSON, Master Mariner, Hopewell Cape.
NATH'L DUFFY, A. B., Teacher, Hopewell Hill.
JOHN K. HOOAR, Stewart, Hopewell Hill.
JOHN F. MILTON, Proprietor of Champion Freestone Quarry, Currieville.

S. B. OULTON, Master Mariner, Hopewell Corner.
W. C. PIPES, Postmaster, Hopewell Corner.

CHARLOTTE CO., N. B.**DUFFERIN.**

CHAS. C. YOUNG, Farmer and Stevedore, Leige.
F. G. HANNAH.
WM. H. DICKEY.
WM. B. CONNOR.
CALVIN NASON.
WM. HILL.
JAMES DONALD, SR., Farmer, St. Stephen.
D. F. MAXWELL, Civil Engineer.
IRA BROWN, Farmer.
LAWRENCE BARTON, Farmer.
THOS. H. HANNAH.

DUMBARTON

PATRICK DEVOY, Farmer, Dumbarton,
JOHN COLLINS.
STINSON PERKINS.
WM. H. EMERSON.
JAS. McCORMONT.
WM. SCULLIN.
JOHN SCULLIN.

GRAND MANAN.**Hotel.**

MARBLE RIDGE HOTEL, Jas. A. Petras, Proprietor, North Head,

Merchants.

THOS. REDMOND, North Head.
W. E. TAFTON.
SANFORD RICHARDSON, North Head.
ISAAC NEWTON, Woodward's Cove.
J. W. WOOSTER, Seal Cove.
WM. RUSSELL.
D. R. FRYE, Grand Harbor.

Mechanics and Mechanics.

MOSES BAGLEY, Lumberman, Seal Cove.
SIMEON DAGGETT, Carpenter.
B. FLAGG, Carpenter, North Head.
JAS. S. YOUNG, Carpenter, North Head.
JAS. F. DUNLAP, Ship Carpenter, North Head.
SIDNEY BANCROFT.
ALLEN M. FLAGG, Farmer and Carpenter, North Head.
G. A. TAPLEY, Blacksmith, Woodward's Cove.

Miscellaneous.

F. A. CHENEY, Farmer and Fisherman, Woodward's Cove.
J. W. KENT, Light-house Keeper, North Head.
W. H. KENT, Captain of Steamer "Wm. Stroud," North Head.
G. B. LIVES, M. D., Physician, North Head.
JAS. TATTON, Keeper of Fog Whistle, North Head.
MAGNUS GREEN, Justice of the Peace.
I. H. KENT, Sea Captain.
S. J. JENKINS, Teacher.
EVAN CAMERON, Woodward's Cove.
W. B. MC LAUGHLIN, Commissioner of Fisheries and Light-house Keeper, Seal Cove.
JUDSON L. GUPTILL, Grand Harbor.

Farmers.

ALEX. GILMOR, North Head.
DANIEL GREEN, also Mill Owner, North Head.
WM. SCOFIELD.
OM. R. P. THOMAS.
DAVID JOHNSTON, also Fisherman.

MILLTOWN.**Merchants.**

JAMES CORBETT, Groceries and Provisions.
EATON BROS., Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
CHAS. F. TODD, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Manufacturers.

J. D. ANDREWS, Manufacturer of Edge Tools, Narrow Axes constantly on hand, All kinds of Tools, including Chisels, Gauges, Broad Axes, &c., made to order and from the best material.

E. BROAD & SON, Manufacturer of Superior Cast Steel Axes and Edge Tools.
JAMES CROSSETT, Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, and Vehicles of all descriptions, Repairing promptly attended to, Union Mills, Milltown, N. B.
RAY & HENNIGAR, Successors to C. Blackton, Manufacturer of Saws. Our saws are made from the best English Steel, Patent ground and warranted. Repairing promptly attended to.

Lumber Manufacturers.

EATON BROS., Manufacturers of Lumber, Calais, Me. Particular attention paid to cutting Dimension Orders, Spruce, Pine and Hemlock Laths and Pickets. Also, Cedar Shingles and Boards constantly on hand.
GEO. C. McALLISTER, Manufacturer of Lumber.
CHARLES F. TODD, Manufacturer of Lumber.

Residents.

GEO. F. TODD,
J. W. WHITNEY.

Miscellaneous.

W. W. GRAHAM, Foreman for G. F. Todd.
ALBION HARMAN, Boon Master.
JAMES KING, Millwright.
DANIEL McDONALD, Merchant Tailor, Importer and Dealer in West of England and Scotch Cloths and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
JAMES PIPER, Millman.
E. S. SMITH, Carpenter.
D. SUTHERLAND, Boot and Shoemaker.

SAINT ANDREWS.**Attorneys and Barristers.**

G. S. GRIMMER, Barrister and Clerk of Peace.
G. D. STREET, Barrister.
BENJ. R. STEVENSON, M. P., Barrister.

Boots and Shoes.

J. M. HANSON, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.
W. SNODGRASS, Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Baker.

D. CLARK, Baker and Dealer in Groceries and Provisions.

Dry Goods.

THOS. TURNER ODELL.

JOHN S. MAGEE.

Grocery.

SAMUEL BILLINGS, Grocer and Shipping Master.
THOMAS BLACK, Groceries, Crockery, &c.
J. R. BRADFORD, General Groceries.
J. P. BECKERTON, General Groceries.
D. CLARK, General Groceries and Baker.
D. F. CAMPBELL, General Groceries.
PATRICK B. DONAGHUE, Groceries and Liquors.
PATRICK MC LAUGHLIN, General Groceries.
E. S. POLLEYS, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Also Insurance and Express Agent.
ROBERT R. ROBINSON, of Robinton & Glenn, General Groceries.

Hotels.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL, Angus Kennedy, Proprietor, near Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf.
MORRISON'S HOTEL, Wm. Morrison, Proprietor.
PASSAMAQUODDY HOUSE, Mrs. E. McLeod.

Livery Stables.

W. H. WHITLOCK, rear of Magantic Hotel.
W. E. MALLORY, opposite Kennedy's Hotel.

Liquors.

W. D. FOSTER, Wholesale Liquor Dealer.
PATRICE B. DONOGHUE, Retail Liquors and Groceries.

Physicians.

HARRY GOVE,
NEVILLE G. D. PARKER.

J. A. WADE.

Miscellaneous.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Carriage Maker.
COCKBURN BROTHERS, Druggists and Apothecaries.
JAMES F. COVEY, Teacher.
ROBERT DENSMORE, Farmer.
C. M. GOVE, Collector of Customs.
H. H. HATCH, Registrar of Deeds.
W. D. HART, Canned Goods Manufacturer.
MARK HALL, Deputy Sheriff and Jailer.
HOWARD HANNAH, Sail Maker.
C. M. LAMB, Agent of N. B. & C. Railway.
J. M. MULLIGAN, Books, Stationery, &c.
THOMAS McCACKEN, Painter.
JAMES MCKINNEY, Merchant Tailor.
ALEXANDER T. PAUL, Sheriff of Charlotte County.
THOMAS RICHARDSON, Station Porter N. B. & C. Rail-way.
A. W. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor of *St. Andrews Standard*.
GEO. F. STICKNEY, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Fancy Work.
E. SAUNDERS, Variety Store.
EBEN STINSON, Clerk.
NATHAN N. TREADEWELL, Carpenter and Undertaker.
THOS. TOWNSEND, Ship Carpenter.
JAMES VROOM, Teacher.
JOHN WREN, Master Mariner.

Farmers.

GEO. MOWATT, St. Andrews.
HARRY MOWATT,
WALLACE TOWNSEND, St. Andrews.
WM. SIMPSON,
ALBERT GOW,

ST. CROIX.**Farmers.**

BENJ. JOHNSON, Bayview.
H. R. HITCHINGS,
W. H. RIDGEOUT,
JAMES RUSSELL,
CHAS. E. MOWATT, St. Croix.
WM. CLARK, Oak Bay.
H. F. LEEMAN, Waveig.
ALEXANDER HAWTHORN, Waveig.
EDWIN ARMSTRONG,
JOHN G. SIMPSON,
MOSES J. GREENLAW, J. P.,
DAVID JOHNSON, also Blacksmith,
J. HENRY SIMPSON,
WM. J. SIMPSON,
WM. T.,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
SAMUEL C. BARTLETT,

Miscellaneous.

ROBERT RICHARDSON, Section Foreman N. B. & C. R.
W. Waveig.
JOHN TOFTS, Section N. B. & C. R. W., Waveig.
SAMUEL NIXON, Millman.

ST. DAVID.**Merchant.**

GEO. F. BEACH, Tower Hill.

Manufacturers and Mechanics.

JOHN WILLS, Blacksmith, Oak Bay.
A. J. MORRELL,
H. H. REID,
RUSSEL J. DOTEN, Miller,
J. D. DEAN, Carpenter and Wheelwright, Oak Bay.

Miscellaneous.

REV. W. C. RIDGEOUT, Clergyman, Oak Bay.
FREDERIC SULLIVAN, Teacher,
A. M. SMITH,
REV. W. E. VICKERY, Baptist Clergyman, Oak Bay.

Farmers.

JOSEPH A. SIMPSON, St. David.
JAS. McBRIDE, also Blacksmith, St. Stephen.
WILMOT S. THOMPSON,
HUGH GREGORY,
JOHN IRONS,
A. CLELAND, St. Stephen.
THOS. BELL,
GEO. W. HALL,
JOHN IRONS, Postmaster, Tower Hill.
HUGH A. MORRIS,
GEO. M. HYSLOP,
JAMES BROWN,
WM. G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK CLENDENNIN, Moore's Mills.
STILLMAN SMITH,
WM. II. CONNICK,
JOHN V. JOHNSTON,
THOS. COTTRELL, M.P.P., Oak Bay.
DANIEL T. SMITH,
WM. MCCARLIE,
ALBERT E. DAVIS,
WM. E. & W. BERRY,
WM. LEVAN,
JOSEPH LAVER,
JOHN LAVER,
JOHN McCORMONT,
S. C. YOUNG,
JOHN JORDAN,
SILAS HAPPS,
HIRAM W. PUTH,
JAS. W. SMITH,
THOS. MURPHY,
HENRY SCHOOL,
ROBERT TOWERS,
JOHN FITZMAURICE,
GEO. TOWERS,
ROBERT SMITH,
ERIE & BRUCE SAWYER,
DAVID G. DICKEY,
ROBERT BLACK,
WM. WILSON,
WM. THOMPSON,

SAINT GEORGE.

Attorney and Barrister-at-Law.
GEO. MCSCORLEY.

Dry and Fancy Goods.

A. S. BALDWIN,
C. McGEE.

Groceries, &c.

THOMAS BARRY,
ARTEMUS LATHAM,
WM. H. LOCKETT.

P. McVICAR,

JOHN McGIRR,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
W. SUTHERLAND,
G. STRICKENS,
L. W. YOUNG.

Hotels.

FRISBIE HOTEL, James Bogie, Proprietor.
DOMINION HOTEL, Thomas B. Gos, Proprietor.

Lumber Merchants.

K. P. GILLMOR,
S. JOHNSON.

Miscellaneous.

Rev. E. DOYLE, Roman Catholic Clergyman.
THOMAS DICK, Physician.
HUGH LUDGATE, Commission Agent.
J. N. GREENE, Chief Engineer Grand Southern Railway.
J. A. MORAN, Collector of Customs.
A. J. SEELY, Farmer.
TAYLOR & BLACK, Granite Works.
E. M. YOUNG, Druggist.

ST. JAMES.

WM. GILLESPIE, Railway Contractor, Moore's Mills.
D. B. MYSHRALL, M.D., Physician,
WM. DOUGLAS, Farmer,
JOHN A. DOORE,
WM. S. MAXWELL,
SAMUEL MILLERY,
BENJ. BEACH,
JOSEPH ROBINSON, Farmer, Oak Hill.
HARRY G. GRIMMER,
AARON COOK,
EDMUND RUSSELL,
ROBERT KING,
JAMES PALMER,
HARRIS E. MOORE,
GEO. H. STEWART,
JOSEPH ROBINSON,
DAVID MCLAUGHLIN,
ROBIN NIXON,
WM. QUAID,
JAMES S. ROBINSON,
WM. D. ROBINSON,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
C. J. PITTIGILL,
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT REID,
WM. MARSHALL,
JOHN G. GETCHELL,
THOS. G. ROBINSON,
NEIL CAMPBELL,
WM. CAMPBELL,
RICHARD ROSE,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JAMES DOW,
FRANCIS E. RICHARDSON, Farmer, Lawrence Station,
and Teacher, Baillie.
and Blacksmith,
and Postmaster,
and Mill Owner,
and Teacher, Lynnfield.
and Postmaster,
Bailevood Ridge.
Lawrence Station.

SAINT STEPHEN.**Attorneys and Barristers.**

L. A. MILLS, Attorney and Barrister.
M. MACMONAGLE, Attorney and Barrister.
M. N. MCKUSICK, Attorney, Calais, Maine.

Banks.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK, R. Watson, Cashier.
JOHN F. GRANT, Assistant Cashier.
J. T. WHITLOCK, Accountant and Insurance Agent.

Boots and Shoes.

T. M. BOYD, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.
S. T. CONNICK, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, &c.
G. W. SLOAT, Importer and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs, Books, Shoes and Rubbers, Trunks, Valises, &c.

Books and Stationery.

C. H. SMITH, Direct Importer and Dealer in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Room Papers, Fishing Tackle, Sheet Music and Cabinet Organs.

Custom House Officers.

H. WEBBER, Collector of Customs.
A. M. HILL, Surveyor, (Customs).
W. W. GRIMMER, Appraiser of Customs.

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

J. N. CLARKE & CO., Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in Earthen, China, and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c., Albion House.

Carriage Manufacturer.

B. R. DEWOLFE, Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Phaetons, Sunshades, and Vehicles of all descriptions.

Dry Goods.

A. CAMERON, Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, General Furnishing Goods, &c.
P. CULLINEN, London House, Direct Importer of English, French and American Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

H. CULLINEN, Golden Fleece, Importer of British and Foreign Dry Goods. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpeting, Blankets, &c.
SMITH & MURRAY, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Dress Goods, Shawls, Ready-made Clothing, and small wares in large variety.

Druggists.

SMITH & HARMAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumes, &c. (Watson's Brick Block.)

LOVE, CLARK & CO., Jobbers and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Proprietary Medicines, Brushes, Perfumes, &c.

Furniture Dealers.

YOUNG BROTHERS, Mottos, Picture Frames, Feathers, Mattresses, Coffins and Caskets. Particular attention will be paid to Upholstering and Repairing.

Grocers.

C. H. CLERKE, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Groceries, West India Goods, &c.

D. CRILLE, Groceries and Provisions.

C. B. EATON, Wholesale and Retail.

S. T. CONNICK, Groceries and Provisions.

GANONG BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Confectionery and Groceries.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Groceries and Liquors.

W. B. KING & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, West India Goods, &c.

HUGH MCKENNA, Groceries and Liquors.

E. PRICE, Groceries and Provisions.

T. ARTHUR THOMPSON, General Groceries.

E. J. TRACY, Groceries and Provisions.

Hotels.

BARTLETT HOUSE, John T. Bartlett, Proprietor, Corner of King and Prince William Streets.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, G. W. Foster, Proprietor, King Street, opposite the Depot.

QUEEN HOTEL.

Liquor Dealers.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Brew's Brick Block.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Liquors and Groceries.

HUGH MCKENNA, Liquors and Groceries.

MCELROY & BELL, Wholesale and Retail.

Lumber Merchants.

Z. CHIPMAN,

F. H. TODD.

Merchant Tailor.

M. MCGOWAN, Fashionable Tailoring. English, Scotch and Canadian Clothes. Ready-made Clothing, Genus' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Newspaper.

ST. CROIX COURIER, David Main, Proprietor.

New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

HENRY OSBURN, Manager.

N. T. GREATHEAD, Cashier.

I. H. ROSE, Station Agent.

W. RAINIE, Station Porter.

Painters.

ROBERT CLELAND, House and Sign Painter.
J. K. LAFLIN, House Painter and Sign Writer, also Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glazed Windows, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, &c.

Physician.

W. T. BLACK, M. D.

Residents.

PHILIP BREEN.

T. J. SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN A. BOYD, Blacksmith.

E. J. CRANGLE, Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Clapboard and Shingle Machines, Patent Gang Edges and Gang Lath Mills. Kerr's Patent Feed Wheel. Mill Work and General Manufacturing.

JOHN E. FLAHERTY, St. Stephen's Foundry. Manufacturer of Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Flow Castings and Iron Railings of all kinds. All kinds of Stoves repaired. Stoves exchanged and Job Work attended to.

SAMUEL R. GILMORE, Carpenter and Joiner.

D. HAWTHORNE, Lumberman and Farmer.

J. M. HILL, Clerk, (Calais, Maine).

R. S. NICOLSON, Teacher.

S. F. NESBITT, Deputy Sheriff.

W. F. ROSE, Commissioner of Parish Court.

C. N. VROOM, Clerk.

J. E. MURCHIE, Grocer.

MATTHEW HANNAH & SONS, Architects.

CHAS. COGAN, Teacher.

GEO. H. MAXWELL, Farmer.

D. McDONALD.

L. MAXWELL.

URIAH W. MAXWELL.

FOLENSEE EASTMAN.

GEO. THOMPSON.

JOHN WALKER.

WESTMORLAND CO., N. B.

BOTSFORD.

Merchants.

F. CRANE, Bayfield.
LEWIS AVARD, Flour Dealer, Bristol
WM. AVARD, Merchant,
ADAM COPP, " "
THOS. F. LEGER, Trader, Cape Bald.

Manufacturers and Mechanics.

F. F. KIMBALL, Lébster Packer, Cape Bald.
D. B. PHALAN, Tinmith,
DOROTHY CORMEA, " "
CLARE ANSO, Engine Driver,
JOHN COMO, Miner,
JAMES CADMAN, Blacksmith, Bristol,
SAMUEL E. FIELDS, "

Teachers.

JOHN J. MAHONEY, Emigrant Settlement,
J. L. RAWORTH, Upper Cape.
JOHN FRIEL, Cape Bald.
JUDE D. HEBERT, " "
NAPOLEON S. LEBLANC, " "
JOHN G. LAMB, Murray's Corners.
SOPHIE M. SILLIKER, Poet Elgin.
WM. M. SPENCE, Buskirk.

Farmers.

EPHRAIM ALLEN, Bayfield.
WM. G. ALLEN, " "
JOHN N. ALLEN, " "
WM. J. DOBSON, " "
CARRETTE A. ALLEN, " "
JACOB TINGLEY, Great Shemogue, (Bristol).
LEWIS TINGLEY, " "
JOSEPH COPP, Farmer & Miller, " "
CHAS. AVARD, " "
A. C. AVARD, " "
FRANZ CORMEA, " "
LORONG CORMEA, " "
JOHN J. NILES, " "
ANTHONY DUGAY, " "
HOWDEN CHAPMAN, Chapman.
STEPHEN ANDERSON, " "
THOMAS AMOS, " "
E. S. WELSH, Botsford.
CASPER BOURGEOIS, Portage.
PATRICK MAHON, " "
JOHN ALLEN, Murray's.
ALFRED A. MURRAY, Murray Road.
JAMES M. MURRAY, " "
JAMES STEPHENS, " "
ALEXANDER ROBINSON, Murray's Corner.
ALFRED RAWORTH, Upper Cape.
JOHN RAWORTH, and Lumberman, Upper Cape.
L. CORMEA, Cape Bald.
PETER L. CORMEA, " "
AMOS VOTOUR, " "
LAZARUS PORIER, " "
WM. FAGAN, Spence, North Shore.
JAMES AMOS, " "
JOHN PEACOCK, " "
GEO. C. SPENCE, (also Miller), " "
JOB ALLEN, Farmer and Justice of the Peace.

DORCHESTER.

Attorneys and Barristers.

HIS HONOR, Hon. E. B. CHANDLER, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.
JOSEPH H. DICKSON,
D. L. HANNINGTON, M. P. P.
HICKMAN & EMERSON.
CHARLES E. KNAPP.
P. A. LANDRY, M. P. P.
A. E. OULTON.
J. B. PECK.
ROBERT BECKWITH, Law Student.

County Officials.

HON. BLISS BOTSFORD, Judge of County Court.
J. B. PECK, Esquire, Clerk of the Courts.
WM. BACKHOUSE, Registrar of Deeds.
A. E. OULTON, Esquire, Secretary of the Municipality of Westmorland.
ALEXANDER ROBB, Treasurer of the Municipality of Westmorland.
BLAIR BOTSFORD, High Sheriff.
E. A. CHARTERS, Deputy Sheriff.
GEO. C. PETERS, Deputy Sheriff, Moncton.
EDWARD V. TAIT, Jailer.

Merchants.

JOSHUA BREAU, General Dealer, Dorchester.
ALEX. MCKAY, Druggist.
S. W. PALMER, Merchant and Ship Owner, Dorchester.
ALEX. ROBB, General Dealer, Dorchester.
R. A. CHAPMAN, " South Rockland.
THOS. MACKELVIE, Merchant, Rockland.
JOHN G. SMITH, " "
R. E. McVEY, " "
S. C. CHARTERS, " "
McMANUS & SON, " "
S. L. CHAPMAN, " "

Farmers.

THOS. H. GILBERT, " Willow Farm."
JAMES M. STEVES, Dover.
RALPH A. STEVES, " "
RUFUS M. STEVES, " "
J. N. STEVES, " "
BENT McFARLANE, " "
J. A. McFARLAND, " "
WM. A. STEVES, " "
C. R. COLPITT, " "
GEORGE DERNIER, " "
THOMAS AYER, " "
IONE AYER, South Rockland.
W. COCHRANE, " "
WILLARD LAWRENCE, Taylor Village.
CHARLES TAYLOR, " "
ALFRED TAYLOR, " "
THOMAS W. ADAMS, " "
EDWARD W. TOOL, Dunleven.
WM. P. LAWRENCE, " "
ISAAC HICKS, Dorchester.
SOLON CROSSMAN, Dorchester.
GIDEON PALMER, " "
I. J. PALMER, " "

Manufacturers.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Carriages.
S. MCDONALD, Boots and Shoes.
SAMUEL BISHOP, Carriages.
T. B. CALHOUN, Lumber.
ANDREW M. PALMER, Miller.
W. H. COWLARD.
WILLIAM DIXON, Carriages.
GEORGE BISHOP & SON, Carriages.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Ship Builder.
WILLIAM HICKMAN, Ship Builder.
GIDEON PALMER, " "

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM K. CHAPMAN, Ship Owner.
S. W. TINGLEY, Postmaster.
WM. T. WILBUR, Proprietor of "Weldon House."
T. T. BELL, Proprietor of "Park Hotel."
S. A. MCLEOD, Teacher.
GEORGE B. PHELAN, Teacher.
WILLIAM WILSON, M. D., Physician.
W. A. PATRICK, Mining Agent.
A. CAMPBELL, Dentist.
EDWD. C. PALMER, Tailor.
WM. DOBSON, Manager Stone Quarries.
AARON MILLENS, Blacksmith.
Rev. C. LEFABVRE, Principal of St. Joseph's College.
S. B. E. MALLETT, M. D., Physician, St. Joseph's.
F. QUADET, M. D., Memramcook.
S. J. McDONALD, Tailor, " "
JAMES CHAMBERS, Dorchester.
CAPT. JOSHUA KING, " "
C. R. PALMER, Station Master, Dorchester.
J. G. McDONALD, Contractor, " "
J. EDGAR HENDRY, Teacher, Memramcook.
ALEX. BLACK, Dorchester.

MONCTON (Parish of).

ABNER JONES, Farmer, Mill Owner, Lewisville.
FINLEY MCLOALND, Farmer, Lewisville.
GEORGE GIBSON, " "
ELI HARRIS, " "
DANIEL HARRIS, " and Joiner, Lewisville.
CHARLES INCENT, " "
CHARLES T. L. CKHART, " "
JOHN L. LOCKHART, Millman, " "
AMASA M. MILLS, Farmer, " "
B. C. LUTES, " "
ALLEN W. HOPPER, " "
GEORGE H. ALLEN, " Shediac Road.
JAMES ROGERSON, " "
GEORGE ROGERSON, " "
SILAS C. LOCKHART, " "
JAMES BROWN, " "
W. H. HENRY BROWN, " "
JAMES WALKER, " "
THOS. FITZSIMMONS, " "
H. B. LOCKHART, " "
ROBERT GERRISH, " "
JOHN O'NEIL, " "
MARTIN CONNORS, " "
JAMES McDEVITT, " "
A. W. NOBLES, Teacher, " "
FOSTER FLOYD, Station Agent, Painswick Junction.
SAMUEL CHARTERS, Farmer, Moncton.
THOMAS CHARTERS, " "
H. C. CHARTERS, Teacher, " "
ALFRED S. CHARTERS, Farmer, " "
PETER TEAKLES, " "
JOHN B. BLANC, " Fox Creek.
EUSTACE BURK, Tanner and Shoe Maker, Fox Creek.
PHILLIP D. BURK, Lumber Manufacturer and Farmer, Fox Creek.
DENIS A. BOURGEOIS, Merchant, Fox Creek.
CASIMIR BOURGEOIS, Farmer, " "
JOHN LARRACEY, Farmer and Postmaster, Iriktown.
JAMES P. DONAVAN, Farmer, Iriktown.
ALEXANDER DUFE, " "
DENIS GALLAGHER, " "
JOB WILBUR, " "
ANDREW S. TURNER, " "
JOHN GRANT, " "
JOHN KENNEDY, " "
JOHN O'NEIL, " "

THOMAS H. MURRAY, Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer, Iriktown.
DENNISON, Tavern Keeper, Iriktown.
ALLEN D. MURRAY, Farmer, Scotch Settlement.
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Farmer, Joiner, Moncton.
ANDREW SOMERS, Farmer, Moncton.
J. H. GUNNING, " "
SAMUEL STEEVES, " "
ISAAC WILBUR, " "
PETER WILSON, " "
ALFRED TRITES, " "
W. A. STEADMAN, " "
W. W. KEITH, Teacher, Lutz Mountain.
JOHN N. LUTES, Farmer, " "
CHIPMAN TRITES, Farmer and Merchant, Lutz Mountain.

MONCTON (town of).

Banks.

ROBERTSON & CO., Bankers, Main street.

Barristers.

HON. BLISS BOTSFORD, Judge of Co. Court, Main street.
BORDEN & ATKINSON, Robinson Block, Main street.
HOLSTEAD & DICKSON, Main street.
R. BARRY SMITH, Main street.
C. A. STEEVES, Main street.

Physicians and Dentists.

R. G. BAXTER, M.D., Corner of Main and Alma streets.
ROTH BOTSFORD, M.D., Corner of Main and Church st.
H. A. JACOBS, M.D., Steadman street.
(AMES D. ROSS, M.D., Corner of Main and Church streets.
E. T. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Main street, near Botsford.
THADDEUS SCOTT, M.D., Church street.

Hotels and Dining Saloons.

WELDON HOUSE, W. J. Weldon, Proprietor, Main street, near Railway Depo'.
CABLE HOUSE, D. O'Regan, Proprietor, Corner Main and Foundry streets.
HORSMAN HOTEL, John W. Horsman, Proprietor, Corner Main and Foundry streets.
AMERICAN HOUSE, W. R. Baggs, Proprietor, Main st., next door to Bank of Montreal.
NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE, I. N. Wilbur, Proprietor, Duke street.
G. R. SANGSTER, Proprietor of I. C. R. Dining Hall, Railway station.
T. HAYES, Proprietor of I. C. R. Dining Saloon, near Railway Crossing, Main street.

Merchants, Dealers, etc.

A. J. BABANG, Wholesale Grocer, Duke street.
WM. CHRISTIE, Steam Baker, Lutz street.
GEO. H. COCHRANE, Dry Goods, Dunlap's Block, Main street.
H. V. CRANDALL, Grocer, Post-office Building.
D. A. DUFFY, Importer and General Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Corner Main and Duke and Main and Telegraph streets.
CHAS. W. EDGETT, Photographer and Dealer in Pictures and Picture Frames, Main street.
JOHN B. ELLIOTT, Watchmaker, Main street.
P. S. ENMAN, Dealer, Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Dunlap's Block, Main street.
E. M. ESTEY, Chemist and Druggist, Medical Hall, Main street.
JAMES FLANAGAN, Dry Goods, Main street.
WM. F. FLEMING, Grocer and Agent Intercolonial Express Co., Main street, near American House.
EDWARD FORBES, Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Robins' Block.
W. C. GALLAGHER & CO., Dealers in Meats, Provisions and Country Produce, Upper Main street.
T. U. GETCHILL, Dealer in Sewing Machines and Musical Instruments, Main street.
A. GIRVAN, Grocer, Upper Main street.
JOHN F. GOODERE, Merchant Tailor, Upper Main street, and Lower Main street.
J. & C. HARRIS, Dry Goods Merchants, also Wholesalers in Groceries and Provisions, Main street.
RICHARD HIGMAN, Chemist and Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Main street.
R. C. HOYT, Confectioner and Toys, Upper Main street.
GEO. A. HUESTIS, Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Ties a specialty, Corner of Main and Duke st.
M. B. KEITH, Confectioner and Light Grocer, Main street.
ROBERT LEAMAN, Dealer in Meats and Provisions, Corner Main and Robinson streets.
MARK & COLPITT, Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Main street.
D. A. McDONALD, Boot and Shoe Maker, Upper Main st.
R. D. MCLEMON, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main street, Moncton and Amherst, N. S.
A. S. MCKAY, Boot and Shoe Dealer, Main street.
ALEX. MCLEAN, Merchant Tailor, Corner Main and Vulcan streets.
ANGUS L. MCLEAN, Merchant Tailor, Upper Main street.
D. MCNAUGHTON, Jr., Harness Maker, Lower Main street.

PATRONS' BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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MERCHANTS, DEALERS, &c.

GEO. MCQUINN, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Gen's Furnishing Goods, American House Block, Main St. McSWEENEY BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, Furniture, &c., Main street. PELEA MCGOWEN, Jr., Dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods, Commercial Block, Main street. J. H. NELSON, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Corner Main and Church streets. C. E. NORTHRUP, Photographer and Dealer in Pictures and Picture Frames, Main street. O'NEIL & CRUE, Boot and Shoe Dealers and Makers, Main street. EBEN OLIVE, Druggist and Apothecary, Corner Main and Pleasant streets. GEO. C. PETERS, Deputy Sheriff, Main Street. S. W. RAND, General Dealer, Main street. C. B. RECORD, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Silver and Plated Ware, etc., Main street. (See Manufacturers.) THOS. ROBB, with C. B. Record, JOSEPH RICHMOND, Proprietor of Meat Market, Upper Main street. EZEKIEL FAYLOR, General Merchant, Lower Main st. J. & J. WINTERS, Dealers in Stoves and Tinware, Main street, opposite Alma. JACOB WORTMAN, Esq., Grocer and Police Magistrate, Court Room, Duke street.

Manufacturers.

JONES BROTHERS, Lumber Manufacturers, Painee Junc'n. JOHN H. MARKS, Carriage Manufacturer, Mechanic street. WM. GIVAN, Soda Water Manufacturer, King street. C. B. RECORD, Foundryman, Manufacturer of Stoves, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., Foundry street. W. C. SNOW, Wool Carder and Cloth Dresser, Humphrey's Mills. WM. S. TORRIE, Proprietor of Soap and Candle Manufactory, Bon Accord street. JONATHAN WEIR, Proprietor of Machine Shop, Foundry street.

Printers and Publishers.

H. T. STEVENS, Proprietor of *The Daily and Weekly Times*, also Book and Job Printer, Botsford street. J. R. NEEDHAM, Commercial Job Printer, Main street, next door to Post-office.

I. C. R. Railway Officials and Employees.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent of Intercolonial Railway. JAS. COLEMAN, Superintendent East and Western Divisions. A. BUSBY, Supt. Northern Division. GEO. TAYLOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent. P. S. ARCHIBALD, Engineer. THOMAS FOOT, Accountant. J. J. LEE, Auditor. H. A. WHITNEY, Mechanical Superintendent. L. ARCHIBALD, General Storekeeper. J. W. WALLACE, Assistant Auditor. J. R. BRUCE, Chief Clerk Superintendent's Office. J. R. FRAZER, Storekeeper, Moncton. CHAS. H. VAIL, Clerk. D. B. LINDSAY, Freight Agent at Moncton. E. T. TRITES, Paymaster. C. D. THOMSON, Cashier. J. E. PRICE, Train Despatcher, Campbellton. R. WAYCOTT, Train Despatcher's Office.

Miscellaneous.

I. W. BINNEY, Customs, Residence, Church street. JOHN CAMERON, Carpenter, Vulcan street. W. H. CAMPBELL, Corner King and Steadman streets. J. CRANDALL, Postmaster, Main street. W. J. CROASDALE, Civil Engineer, Union street. G. J. DOBSON, Teacher, Lewisville. MARTIN DOWLING, Farmer, Bridge street. REV. W. J. FOLEY, Priest of St. Bernard (Catholic) Church, Botsford street. A. S. FOSTER, Carpenter, Robinson street. J. E. W. GLIDDEN, Hair Dresser, Main street. H. D. GRAVES, Proprietor of Livery and Boarding Stable, Mechanic street. WM. HODGE, Proprietor of Livery, Sale and Boarding Stable, Bon Accord street. D. A. KING, Resident, Highfield street. G. B. LUTZ, Resident, Cor. Main and Lutz streets. JAS. CALLISTER, Assistant Dominion Auditor, Botsford street. EDWARD McCARTHY, Blacksmith, King street. JOHN MCKENZIE, Resident, Cor. Alms and Cross streets. STEPHEN MILLS, Esq., Blacksmith, Lewisville. WALLACE R. PARKER, Carpenter, Bridge street. WM. RITCHIE, Carpenter. DUNCAN S. ROBERTSON, Resident, Telegraph street. JAMES ROBERTSON, Collector Customs, Main street. W. J. ROBINSON, Robinson's Building, Main street. O. K. ROGERS, House and Sign Painter, Church street. ANDREW RUDDICK, Resident. JAMES C. RUSSELL, Resident, Corner of Main and Robin-son streets. HOWARD SCOTT, Resident, Cor. Main and Foundry sts. J. E. STEADMAN, Town Marshall, Telegraph Street. JACOB VAN BUSKIRK, Resident, Wesley Street. SAMUEL C. WILBUR, Teacher High School, St. George Street. W. E. WILBUR, Manufacturer of Leather, Harness and Boots and Shoes, Lewisville.

PATRONS' BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

SACKVILLE.

MERCHANTS.

W. H. THOMPSON, Merchant, Upper Sackville. JOHN W. SNOWDEN, Merchant Tailor, Sackville. ROBT. AMOS, " Midgic.

Manufacturers and Mechanics.

J. M. DOULL, Cabinet Maker, Sackville. GEO. LUND, Carpenter, Crane's Corner, " G. W. MILTON, Mill Owner, " WM. MORRIS, Miller, " ROBT. J. RUSSELL, Boot and Shoe Maker, " ELISHA WHEATON, Blacksmith, " B. B. TAIT, " Midgic. RODERICK MCLEOD, " Westcock. EDWARD O'BRIEN, Lumberman, Cookville.

Teachers.

JOHN BURWASH, Professor of Chemistry, Sackville. L. R. INGH, Principal of Ladies' Academy, " REV. B. LONGLEY, Clergyman, " RICHARD C. WELDON, " CIAS. E. LUND, " IL. BERT HEUNTS, " JOHN KEENAN, Salisbury. GEO. J. ULTON, Point De Bute. JOSEPH READ, Bristol.

Hotel.

G. B. ESTABROOKS & SONS, Hotel Proprietor, Sackville.

Miscellaneous.

HON. A. E. BOTSFORD, Senator from Westmorland Co., N. B., Residence, S. dvilie. BLAIR BOTSFORD, High Sheriff, Westmorland County, N. B., Officer, Archdeacon, Residence, Sackville. W. A. TRUEMAN, Barrister at Law, " DR. ALEXANDER FLEMING, Physician and Surgeon, Sackville. DR. C. A. ANDERSON, Dentist, Sackville. JOHN T. CARTER, Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sackville. C. G. PALMER, Land Surveyor, Sackville. W. K. REYNOLDS, Editor *Borderer*, " FRED. W. BOWES, Printer, " W. C. MILNER, Editor *Chignecto Post*, " G. C. FAWCETT, Agt. for Cabinet Organs, Upper Sackville. ISAAC CROCKER, Steward of Marine Hospital, Sackville. OAKLY J. PURDY, Mariner, " J. L. BENT, Justice of the Peace, " EDWARD COGSWELL, " THOS. BABCOCK, "

Farmer.

JOHN FAWCETT, Jr., Sackville. ISAAC N. EVANS, " CYRUS HARPER, " S. C. HARPER, " SOLOMON CROSSMAN, " A. C. PALMER, " THOS. PATTERSON, " AMOS PATTERSON, " S. EDGAR DIXON, " JOHN A. RICHARDSON " ALICE FAWCETT, " WILBAND ESTABROOKS, " R. WILSON, Jr., " WM. F. GEORGE, Upper Sackville. CHAS. W. GEORGE, " OVID WELDON, " JAMES POWELL, " CHAS. HICKS, " J. C. HARPER, Middle Sackville. FRED. J. TINGLEY, " JOHN SMITH, Lower Sackville. THOMAS MILNER, Westcock. BENJ. SNOWDEN, " NATHAN HICKS, Midgic. WM. SEARS, " THOS. A. TINGLEY, " EDWARD, " MARINER HICKS, also Miller, Midgic. JOSIAH FINNEY, " JOHN SEARS, " CLARENCE WHEATON, " JAMES J. PATTERSON, " RUFUS C. ESTABROOKS, Cookville. WM. HARLEY SEARS, " JOEL BENNETT, " JOHN A. COOK, " WM. H. COOK, " JOHN LUND, also Miller, " DANIEL TOWSE, " STEWART MCFEE, also Miller, " ALEXANDER ANDERSON, also Miller, Cookville. C. C. BARNES, Wood Point. HENRY P. BARNES, "

SALISBURY.

Attorney and Barrister.

E. B. CHANDLER, Jr., Barrister and Notary Public, Petit codiac.

Physicians and Dentists.

E. MOORE, M. D., Physician, Salisbury. B. W. DUFFY, Dentist, Salisbury. J. F. McMURRAY, Chemist and Druggist, Salisbury.

MERCHANTS.

A. E. TRITES, Merchant, Salisbury. ALEX. L. WRIGHT, Retired Merchant, Salisbury.

Manufacturers.

CLARK & CUSHING, Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber, Salisbury. S. S. COLPITT, Agent of D. J. McLaughlin, Jr., Pollett River Mills. HUGH DAVIDSON, Retired Lumber Manufacturer, Petit codiac. THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, Agent of McLaughlin & Colpitt, Anagnes, Kings Co. L. O. MERRIAM, Lumberer, Petitcodiac. E. & F. FOWLER, Tanners, " W. A. WHEATON, Cartage Builder, Salisbury.

Blacksmiths.

STEPHEN HORSMAN, Salisbury. J. G. KILLAM, Petitcodiac. R. F. STEWART, Salisbury.

Farmers.

GRAFTON AVER, Petitcodiac. JOSEPH BLEAKNEY, Wheaton Settlement. S. W. BRANSCOMBE, Steeves Settlement. WILLIAM BROWN, Pollett River. VALENTINE BURNHAM, Salisbury. JONATHAN T. COLPITT, Forest Glen. JOHN W. COLPITT, Forest Glen. JUDSON GODARD, Anagnes. JEHIAH HOAR, Salisbury. D. M. HOPPER, North River. GEO. JOHNSON, Petitcodiac. JOHN J. O'NEAL, Petitcodiac. DANIEL L. KEITH, Petitcodiac. JAMES A. KEITH, Havelock. J. W. McFEE, Intervale. JAMES A. MORTON, Wheaton Settlement. JAMES MULLIN, Petitcodiac. J. W. POWELL, Keats. JOHN M. TAYLOR, Wheaton Settlement. HENRY A. WHEATON, Wheaton Settlement.

Teachers.

JOHN KEENAN, Salisbury. MILBURNE F. KEITH, Havelock. S. JAMES WADDELL, Petitcodiac. MARY W. WILSON, Lewis Mountain. J. TAYLOR, Station Agent, Salisbury. GRAY & WHEATON, Contractors, Salisbury. C. A. HALLETT, Manager of Elgin Branch Railway, Petit codiac. A. F. McDONALD, Hotel Keeper, Salisbury. GEO. TODD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Salisbury. S. S. WILMOT, Land Surveyor, Salisbury.

Miscellaneous.

J. TAYLOR, Station Agent, Salisbury. PASCAL PORIER, Ottawa, Ont. W. A. RUSSELL,

Merchants, &c.

E. J. SMITH, General Merchant. A. E. WILSON, Druggist. JOSEPH GALLANT, Dealer in Liquor, Cigars, Oysters, &c. A. M. LEGER, Watchmaker. GEO. PELLIER, General Merchant. W. J. HANNINGTON, Merchant and Lumber Manufacturer. C. H. GALLANT, General Merchant. T. V. GALLANT, Watchmaker and Jeweller. FEDEL PORIER, Merchant. M. HARNEY, Ship Chandler, Point DuChene. JOHN McDONALD, Merchant and Stevedore, Point DuChene. II. EDWARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, Point DuChene. MAXIMILIEN PORIER, Shediac Cape. E. J. WELLING, Smith's, W. O. G. E. MILLIS, Shediac Cape. JAMES FRIER, Shediac. CLEMENT LEGER, Watchmaker, Barachois. T. F. SHERARD, Marble and Stone Dealer, Point DuChene.

Hotels.

JAMES D. WELDON, Proprietor of Weldon House, Sheddac. RUFUS BROWN, " " American House, Point DuChene.

Manufacturers.

HARPER & WEBSTER, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Sheddac Shoe Factory, Main Street, Sheddac. E. J. SMITH, Lumber. THOMAS DOWLING, Lumber. P. J. SWEENEY, Carriages and Sleighs. T. W. BELL, Soap and Candles. W. J. HANNINGTON, Lumber. RALPH SMALL, Carriages and Sleighs. BOWEN SMITH, Lumber.

Farmers.

JOHN CASEY. EDWARD MURRAY, Scotch Settlement. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, " ALEX. MACDOUGALL, Macdougall Settlement. COLL MACDOUGALL, "

T. MCAVITY & SONS, Dealers in General Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Rubber and Leather Belling, Iron Pipes, Plumbers' Goods, &c., 13 King Street.

Hotel.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, D. W. McCormick, Proprietor, Princess Street, between German and Charlotte Streets. First Class Hamps Rooms.

Insurance.

W.M. M. JARVIS, General Agent of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Co., Offices 118 Prince William Street.

ROBT. MARSHALL, M. P. P., General Fire and Marine Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Broker, Insurance Block, Corner Prince William and Market Streets.

Mill and Machinist Supplies.

(See Hardware.)

WISDOM & FISH, Dealer in Mill and Machinery's Supplies, Steam and Hot Water Heating apparatus, &c., 41 Duck Street.

Manufacturers and Mechanics.

GEO. CONNORS, Manufacturer of Bath and Blinds, City Road.

FRANCIS J. MURPHY, Manufacturer of Furniture, City Road.

M. LOCKHART, Blacksmith, Portland Bridge.

Steamboat Line.

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C. V. MARCHFORD, Agent Sevin's Bank.
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